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For all Persons residing at, or resorting to
Bristol, *the* Hotwell, or *their* Vicinities:

C O N T A I N I N G

An Historical Account of the ancient and
present State of that Opulent CITY:

A L S O,

Of the Hotwell from its first Discovery;

The Nature, Properties and Effects of its

M E D I C I N A L W A T E R .

T O W H I C H I S A D D E D

A Description of CLIFTON and the adjacent Country, Mo-
numents of Antiquity, principal Seats, Natural and other
remarkable Curiosities, &c. &c.

COMPILED BY E. SHIERCLIFF.

BRISTOL: PRINTED BY BULGIN AND ROSSER,
For E. SHIERCLIFF, J. B. BECKET, W. BROWNE, J.
NORTON, T. MILLS, W. BULGIN, and J. LLOYD.
1789.

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C O N T E N T S.

HISTORICAL account of BRISTOL, its present State, Situation, Extent, Police, Trade, Manufactures, Fairs, Markets, &c.

THE Cathedral, Parish Churches, Chapels, and Places of Divine Worship, Public Edifices, Schools, Hospitals, and other charitable Foundations; Theatre, Squares, Quays, Docks, Shipping, &c.

REGULATION of the Assemblies, and other polite Amusements.

CORPORATION, Common Council, and Officers of the City of Bristol.

BANKING Companies.

REGULATIONS to which the Owners and Drivers of Hackney Coaches are subject.

MAIL, and other Coaches, from Bristol to different Parts of England.

CARRIERS to and from Bristol.

TRADING and Coasting Vessels.

GOING out and coming in of the Posts at Bristol.

HOLIDAYS observed at the Custom House and at the Banks in Bristol.

C O N T E N T S.

DIRECTIONS for Travellers to pass the Severn into Wales:

HISTORICAL Account of the Hotwell, from its first Discovery; the Nature, Property, and Effects of its Medicinal Water, with a valuable Catalogue of the Plants which grow on St. Vincent's Rocks and Neighbourhood, some of which are peculiar thereto.

REGULATION of Assemblies at the Long Rooms, Hotwell.

DESCRIPTION of Clifton, and the adjacent Country.

THE various Monuments of Antiquity, principal Seats, Natural and other Curiosities, &c.

E R R A T A.

- Page 2 Line 15 *Dele* one of the oldest in Bristol.
— Ult. (and where else it occurs) *for* Cambden
read Camden.
7 13 *For* alledging *read* alleging.
— 18 *For* Somersetshire *read* Wiltshire.
11 16 *From the Bottom, for* is *read* are.
12 7 *From the Bottom, read* to the Cathedral, or
the Mayor's Chapel.
13 8 *From the Bottom, for* they *read* other Ports.
16 17 *From the Bottom, for* Oar *read* Ore.

N. B. The Plate of the ARABIS (mentioned in Page 68 of this Work) could not possibly be finished in due Time; we are obliged, therefore, to inform the Purchasers that it shall be given to them, as soon as it can be got ready.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

BRISTOL and the HOTWELLS having of late years become principal places of resort, the first by reason of its great opulence, it being the second City in England for trade, magnificence, number of shipping, inhabitants, &c. &c. The latter on account of the very great reputation which its Waters have acquired in the cure of Consumptions, Asthmas, Diabetes, and many other complaints; the romantic situation of those Wells, and wonderful passage of the river winding its course between the vast stupendous rocks of St. Vincent, the many natural curiosities and productions with which these rocks and the country adjacent abound; the delightful views which on every side present themselves, captivating the eye and filling the imagination with the most pleasing ideas, have excited the wish of almost all the nobility and gentry who have honoured these places with their visits, that some sort of Guide or Directory was published, by which they might obtain the knowledge of whatever is worthy observation in their vicinity. This consideration has induced us to compile the following Treatise; in doing which, we have endeavoured to procure the best information to enable us to point out such Objects, Places, or Things, as may be most conducive to answer such general wishes. And we flatter ourselves, that we have so far succeeded herein, as to make it not only an useful companion to strangers, but also to those who are resident.

It is not our intention, nor will our limits, as a Guide, admit of entering minutely into the History of Bristol: But as it may be expected that we should give a general outline of what is commonly received traditionally, or
B otherwise;

otherwise ; as to its origin, before it emerged from obscurity, and rose to its present eminence, we will so far comply with this expectation as may be consistent with our plan, and shall first proceed with a concise account of the

ANCIENT STATE OF *BRISTOL*.

BRISTOL is said to have been founded by Brennus the son of Malmutius, first king of the Britons, who lived three hundred and eighty years before the commencement of the Christian *Æra*. Belinus and this Brennus, the two sons of Malmutius, reigned jointly after their father as kings of Briteign, and peaceably governed the kingdom between them for the space of five years, during which Brennus built the City of Bristol. The statues of these two brothers, which are fixed on the south side of St. John's church, one of the oldest in Bristol, is a monumental evidence of the antiquity of this tradition. When or by whom these statues were set up, is uncertain, but they appear to be as ancient as the town itself.

It was called at first by the Britons, *Caer-Oder Nante Badon* i. e. the City of Odera in Badon Valley. But Leland gives it as his opinion that it should be read *Nante Avon* (from the river on the banks of which it is situate) rather than *Badon*, *Nante* signifying properly a place in which a river flows. During the Roman times it was called *Venta-Belgarum* ; and afterwards its name was changed to *Caer Brito* (the City Brito) after the Saxon conquest, the British name of *Caer Brito*, as well as most other original names of places, became Saxonized, and variously modified, according to the fancy or different manner of spelling used by the chronologers of the earlier ages, until it settled in its present orthography.

Gildas, an ancient British historian who died in the year of our Lord 570, has set down "*Bristow*" in his list of fortified and most eminent cities that were in Britain in the year 430, when the Romans abandoned this island.

No mention is made in history of Bristol during the ravages of the Danes ; and Cambden says, that it was not distinguished

distinguished 'till towards the decline of the Saxon heptarchy. In the year 1063, according to Florence of Worcester, Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, embarked from Bristol with his army to take revenge on Griffith, King of Wales, who had committed many outrages. He sailed along the greatest part of the Welch coast, landing his men in divers places; when having reduced the country to the obedience of King Edward, after ravaging it and compelling the Welchmen to cut off their King's head, he took hostages for their fidelity, and returned again to England.

English Cathedral-churches, or Bishops' sees, were by the decree of a general synod in the year 1076, removed from villages to great towns, whence the distinction arose between cities and towns in England; yet this distinction was not always so strictly observed in old times as it now is; for many eminent places were then called cities even by the monkish writers, which had no Bishop's see, Bristol being by them stiled a city long before it had a Bishop.

In Doomsday-book, which was finished in the year 1086, by direction of William the first, surnamed the Conqueror, there is this entry respecting Bristol: "Bristow, with Barton, an adjoining farm, paid to the King 110 marks of silver." And the burgesses returned, that Bishop G. had 33 marks, and one of gold." This Bishop G. is supposed to be Godfrey, Bishop of Constance, and to be the custos or proprietor of the castle of Bristol at that time: This castle was then looked upon as a very strong fortress; for on the death of the Conqueror, in the first year of the reign of William Rufus his successor, the Bishop of Constance, with his nephew Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, joined in a rebellion against the King, and making Bristol their head quarters, the castle became the common repository of all the plunder taken round about as far as Berkley and Bath; and from hence they penetrated into Wiltshire, ravaged that county, and entering the south-east quarter of Somersetshire, sat down before Ilchester, but were there repulsed.

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first, who was the father of that Earl, was but 19 years old when the above rebellion happened. However thus much is certain, that although he was not the founder, yet he greatly added to its strength, enlarging it with buildings and outworks, erecting a palace and other houses, and also a most magnificent tower, scarcely to be equalled in England, encompassing the whole with strong walls; and we are told, that whilst he was employed in this work, he out of his piety laid aside every tenth stone, and therewith built the priory of St. James, wherein he and his wife were after their decease buried.

William, of Worcester, who surveyed this castle about the fourteenth century says, that the castle itself was 540 feet long, and 300 feet broad, that it stood on an area of three acres and three quarters of ground, exclusive of houses, barracks, gardens, courts, yards, and other accommodations made within its walls for the officers and garrison; and Leland, who surveyed it in the sixteenth century when it was in its decay, gives the following description of it "In the castle, says he, are two courts, in the outer court and northwest part of it, is a great dungeon tower, built of stone, said to be brought from Caen, in Normandy, by the red Earl of Gloucester; also a church and many lodging apartments. In two areas on the south-side of it, is a great gate, a stone bridge, and three bulwarks on the left bank of the mouth of the river From, (by which he must mean that branch of it that runs in the Castle-ditch.) There are many towers yet standing in both the courts, but all tending to ruin."

The castle continued to be part of the county of Gloucester, for two hundred and fifty-six years after Bristol had been made a county by itself: but in the year 1629, King Charles the first, by charter, made the castle appendant to the city of Bristol, and wholly separated it from the county of Gloucester; the reasons given in that charter for such separation, are, because no justice of the peace belonging to the county resided then near the castle; and the officers of the city having no authority or jurisdiction there, it became an asylum for thieves, malefactors, and other disorderly people. And besides that, divers persons able and
fit

fit for service in war, when their service became needful, fled to the castle, and so with others escaped unpunished; and also because his dearly-beloved consort Henrietta Maria the Queen had requested the same.

Eighteen months after the castle had been added to the county of the city of Bristol, it was sold by King Charles the first to the mayor and burgessees of Bristol, with all its buildings, houses, lands, and appendages for ever, for the sum of 959l. to hold the same as of the manour of East Greenwich, in Kent, by fealty only in fee and common soccage, and not in capite, nor by knights service, at the yearly fee farm rent of forty pounds.

The castle of Bristol is memorable in history, for that Earl Robert at the battle of Lincoln having taken King Stephen a prisoner, he was brought to Bristol, and by the Empress Matilda's order ignominiously treated, loaded with chains and closely confined in the dungeon tower of the castle, where he remained 'till a reverse of fortune happening in his favour, procured his enlargement; this was occasioned by Earl Robert's being taken prisoner as he was endeavouring to forward the Empress's escape from Winchester, where she was besieged by the King's army. By this means the Queen having got the Earl into her power, retaliated, and ordered that he should be treated with the same ignominy and severity that the King was made to suffer. This produced an accommodation, wherein it was agreed that the King should be exchanged for Earl Robert, and that the Queen herself should become an hostage for her husband's enlargement, which she complying with was kept in the castle, 'till Earl Robert returned thither, when she was set free.

The Empress being harrassed in war, and often in great danger of becoming a captive, committed the education of her son Prince Henry Plantagenet (afterwards King Henry the 2d) to the Earl of Gloucester, who conducted him to Bristol, as a place of the greatest safety, where he continued four years under the tuition of the best masters. Here he was trained up in such exercises as were most proper to form his body for war, and in those studies which would embellish and strengthen his mind; and as Nature
had

had happily endowed him with a noble magnanimous disposition, open and brave, he easily imbibed the lessons of truth, which ever kept him from being led aside by the Syren voice of flattery. Here he received the rudiments of those excellent qualifications which rendered him so truly illustrious, and laid the foundation of his future greatness, while in this situation the kingdom he was born to inherit, was fought for, with alternate success, by the Empress his mother and King Stephen.

In the year 1211 King John laid a heavy tax upon all the Jews throughout his dominions. One of that race, named Abraham, residing in Bristol, refused to pay this tax, for which he was fined in the sum of ten thousand marks. This the obstinate Jew refused to pay also, which so much exasperated the King that he commanded one of his teeth to be drawn every day till the sum was paid; the unfortunate Jew had seven of them taken out of his head, and then submitted to the payment, rather than lose his last tooth, he having but one left.

Prince Henry the eldest son of King John (afterwards King Henry the 3d) was, on account of the troublesome wars his father was engaged in with his Barons, placed in Bristol during his minority, to be in safety, and receive an education suitable to his high station; he having with him many noblemen and tutors retained for that purpose. At this period it was ordered, "that Bristol should be governed by a Mayor, to be chosen in the same manner as was done in London; with two grave sad worshipful men who were called Prepositors."

In the reign of King Henry the 3d, the Gloucestershire sides and the Somersetshire sides of the river Avon, which formed two distinct towns, independent of each other, were united, and a bridge built over the river, on both sides of which were erected lofty houses, so as to become a street; most of these houses had capital shops, wherein was carried on a very great trade. In the centre was a chapel built across the bridge, from one side of the street to the other, of a height sufficient for loaded waggons or other carriages to pass under it. And whereas the market for edibles, &c. was, before this communication took place, held in each town

town or borough separately, it was ordained, that for the future all provisions should be brought into one market, to be kept at the High-Cross, which stood in the midst between High-street, Wine-street, Broad-street, and Corn-street, the four principal streets of the town. In process of time this cross was adjudged an obstruction, as being in the way of carriages passing and repassing; it was taken down, and removed into the College-Green, where its beauty and elegance attracted the admiration of all that saw it. Yet, alas! its beauty, even there, could not save it from the ravages of those who, having neither taste for elegance, nor veneration for antiquity, caused it to be again taken down, meanly alledging, as a reason for so doing, that it was a harbour for loose disorderly people; thus was this inestimable edifice, the boast of the citizens, lost to Bristol for ever. But it gives us some pleasure to inform our readers, that it is yet preserved, and again erected at Stourhead, in Somersetshire, the seat of — Hoare, Esq.

In the year 1283 the first regular summons by writ, directed to the Mayor and Chief Magistrates of Bristol, was issued by King Edward the 1st, requiring that two persons should be sent as representatives to serve in his Parliament at Shrewsbury.

In the reign of Edward the 3d, Bristol was made a county of itself, for the good services the King had received therefrom by sea and land; and the boundaries were marked out by stones which were set up on the Somersetshire and Gloucestershire sides of the town, for the information of posterity, to shew how far the liberties should extend.

King Henry the 7th, with the Lord Chancellor, came to Bristol, in the year 1490, and kept his Court at St. Augustine's-Back. The citizens, willing to shew his Majesty all the respect they could during his residence, arrayed themselves in their best cloaths; the King thinking some of their wives rather too well dressed for their station, ordered that every citizen who was worth 20l. in goods, should pay 20s. for that their wives went so sumptuously apparelled.

In the year 1541 King Henry the 8th, having suppressed the Monastery of St. Augustine, erected it into a Bishop's See,

See, and constituted Paul Bush, the Rector of Winterbourn, its first Bishop, and Bristol was now, by proclamation, declared a city.

In the unfortunate reign of Charles the 1st Bristol experienced many vicissitudes and troubles. On the breaking out of the unhappy civil war, it was garrisoned by the Parliament's army, and Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes was made Governor. This was a place of great importance, as it awed all the western counties, and had accommodations for a large army. The King sensible of the advantages attending so eligible a post, was desirous to have it in his possession. There were many Royalists in the city, who engaged to take it by stratagem, but their scheme being discovered, Alderman Yeamans and Mr. Bouchier, being the principal encouragers of the intended revolt, were tried by martial law, condemned, and immediately executed; the rest of the conspirators escaped. The King finding that his friends had miscarried in their attempts, resolved to lay siege to it with a large army: accordingly Prince Maurice and the Marquis of Hertford having taken the city of Bath, Prince Rupert was ordered from Oxford with a reinforcement to join them, and march immediately for Bristol, where they arrived the 24th of July, 1643. The garrison was well provided with men, ammunition, and every thing necessary to make a vigorous defence: the besiegers seeing the improbability of taking the city by blockade, resolved to storm it, which they did in six different places, so effectually that the besieged were unable longer to resist, therefore capitulated. This event was highly favourable to the royal cause, though it was dearly purchased, the King having lost many of his most valuable officers, and 500 of his best troops in the reducing it. However he was so well satisfied that he ordered a public thanksgiving on the occasion; and on the 3d of August following, the King himself came to Bristol, with Prince Charles, the Duke of York, and several of the Nobility. The King lodged at the house of Alderman Creswick in Small street, and the Prince and Duke at Alderman Holworthy's, which was in the same street, directly opposite. Bristol remained in the King's hands all the next year; but Sir William

ham Waller being sent by the Parliament with a large army into the West, the King began to be apprehensive for its fate; especially as he was not ignorant that many of the inhabitants were disaffected to his cause. He therefore dispatched an order to Lord Hopton, to use his utmost exertions in providing for its security; he also sent Prince Charles to inspect the fortifications, who arrived just in time to prevent a design which the inhabitants had formed of delivering up the city to the Parliament's forces. The Prince, with the assistance of Lord Hopton, soon put the city in such a state as to fear little from its enemies without; which having compleated, he retired to Barnstable to avoid the pestilence which began to rage in Bristol.

After the King's defeat at the unfortunate battle of Naseby, Prince Rupert repaired to Bristol, which place he found so well supplied with men, provisions, and ammunition, that he wrote to his Majesty, assuring him that he could sustain a four month's siege. From the known valour of the Prince great expectations were formed, and every body concluded that a vigorous defence would have been made, but to the astonishment of the whole kingdom, when Sir Thomas Fairfax undertook the siege, on the 21st of August, the Prince capitulated, and gave up the place on the 11th of September following. The unhappy King was so chagrined at this loss, and the trifling resistance made by the Prince to preserve the city, that in the first transports of his anger he revoked all his Commissions, and wrote to him to quit the kingdom immediately.

In the year 1654, Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, sent orders for pulling down Bristol Castle, and all the fortifications thereunto belonging; accordingly the whole was razed to the ground, and there are only a few vestiges of the foundation now remaining. Thus was this fortress, which had been deemed impregnable in former ages, before the modern art of war and invention of gunpowder, totally destroyed, after having stood at least six hundred years.

PRESENT STATE OF *BRISTOL*.

ITS SITUATION, EXTENT, JURISDICTION, POLICE,
TRADE, MANUFACTURES, FAIRS, MARKETS, &c.

BRISTOL is distant from Bath 13 miles N. W. and 117 miles West from London; situate on the banks of the river Avon, partly in Somersetshire and partly in Gloucestershire; though independent of both. The old town, which was within the inner wall, stands upon a narrow hill (in a valley) of about forty feet in height, the descents from which are somewhat steep; this is bounded by the Avon on the south, and the From on the north and west, and by a deep ditch or moat of the castle (now partly arched over) on the east. On the other side of the two rivers is the Valley, and beyond the From on the north side is St. Michael's-Hill and Kingfdown, the highest ground in the city; and on the west side the College-Green, which is also a considerable eminence. Beyond the Avon, on the south, is Redcliff-Hill. The valleys between the old town and these hills, and the hills likewise, are covered with public and private buildings. The summits of St. Michael's-Hill and Kingfdown being at least 200 feet higher than any of the other ground on which Bristol now stands: the houses erected thereon, for the most part command a very extensive and delightful view, not only of the whole city, but also of the country for several miles around. The houses are in general convenient, elegant, spacious, and well built. The heart of the city, or old town, containing eight parishes, where the inhabitants are most crowded together, being thus seated on a hill, has a free accession of good air, the streets intersecting each other at right angles in several places: The serpentine courses of the two rivers, which run through the town, occasion every part of the lowest ground to be near one or the other of them, and by that means it is freed from all noxious effluvia: these rivers carrying off the drains and common sewers, which are all made under ground.

The

The city stands for the most part on a thick hard bed of sand, a few fathoms under which is excellent water : The several hills, and the descents from them, together with the windings of the Avon and the Frome to so many different parts of its valley, are circumstances happily attending the situation ; so that upon the whole, Bristol is, by nature, one of the most healthy cities perhaps in the world.

The boundaries of Bristol by land on the Gloucestershire side, include four miles and a half and thirty-seven perches ; and on the Somersetshire side two miles and a half and eighteen perches ; so that the measurement of the liberties of the city in circumference is seven miles and fifty-five perches. But by a late act of Parliament, the city bounds are now extended much further on the Gloucestershire side, the limits reaching to Rownham-ferry, near the Hotwell. These boundaries in many places extend further than the buildings, and in others the buildings extend greatly beyond the boundaries, so that it would be difficult to ascertain its real dimensions, but in general, the city may be said to be somewhat of a circular form, and that it is about one mile and three quarters in length, from north-east to north-west, and one mile and a half from north to south in breadth. In this space is contained at the least 13,000 houses, and the number of inhabitants, if we compute them at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to each house, which has been found on trial to be a fair calculation, will amount to 71,500 ; but we may safely venture to say 72,000 : as St. Peter's, Colston's, and other hospitals, being public buildings, are not included in the above estimation.

The jurisdiction of Bristol by water extends from Tower-Haraz to Kingroad, and from thence down the south-side of the Bristol Channel as low as the two islands called the Flat-Holmes (on which is erected a light-house) and the Steep-Holmes (famous for being the retirement of Gildas the old British historian) and from thence directly eastward to the Denny island, and so on again to Kingroad.

Bristol was exempted, as well by land as by water, from the jurisdiction of the Admiral of England by the charter

of King Edward the 4th, Anno 1461, the crown was to grant a commission to the mayor and recorder of the town, and to other persons whom the King shall appoint to be named as often as shall be needful, to enquire of all such contracts, or agreements, trespasses, offences and things, which were wont to be enquired of, and determined by such Admiral, or in the court of Admiralty. The burgeses might resist and disobey, without punishment, such Admiral or his deputies in exercising any jurisdiction either in the town, suburbs, or precincts of the county and port of Bristol.

The government of Bristol is vested in the Corporation, consisting of 43 persons, of which the Mayor is the chief magistrate, 12 Aldermen including the Recorder, who by virtue of his office is the first and senior, and the next in seniority is stiled the Father of the city: they are all Justices of the Peace. The city is divided into 12 wards, each ward having an Alderman to preside over it, also 2 Sheriffs and 28 Common-Council Men; besides these is a Town-Clerk, Chamberlain, Vice-Chamberlain, Sword-Bearer, and Under-Sheriff. There are likewise several officers subject to the Corporation viz. 2 Coroners, Water-Bailiffs, Key-Masters, School-Masters, Clerk of the court of conscience, Clerk of the markets, Keepers of the prisons, Criers of the courts, City-Criers, 8 Sergeants at mace, Exchange-Keeper, Sheriffs officers, Club-Men, Beadles, and a Band of Musicians; all of whom have their respective gowns and habiliments, which they wear when they attend on the Corporation on public occasions; at Michaelmas when the Mayor is sworn into his office, the assizes, on the 29th May and the 5th November, when the corporation in their coaches go in procession to the Mayor's Chapel to hear divine service; on these two last mentioned days, the Masters and Wardens &c. of the several incorporated companies, dressed in their respective gowns and badges, join the procession; and before each company there are born two flags whereon is painted the coat of arms belonging to the respective trade.

The

The Mayor, in order to support his dignity during the year he continues in that office, has the sum of 1000*l.* allowed him from the Chamber of the city, and the two Sheriffs have also 420*l.* each for the like purpose.

One of the two Judges who go the western circuit comes in the autumn of every year to Bristol, to hear and determine, at the Guild-Hall, law suits intirely respecting civil causes, arising in Bristol as a city and county; also the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen hold an affize or general goal delivery of oyer and terminer in the same hall once in every year, most commonly in March, for the trial of capital offences committed in the jurisdiction of the city and county of Bristol either by land or water. And the Mayor and Aldermen with the Town-Clerk (who presides as Judge) hold a quarter sessions for trying less criminal causes, likewise a court of conscience or request is held every Monday for the recovery of debts under the sum of forty shillings. Beside these the two Sheriffs hold a pie-powder court every year in autumn under the piazza in a street called the Old Market.

Bristol sends two members to Parliament, the present representatives are Matthew Brickdale and Henry Cruger Esquires.

No place in England can boast of greater advantages by nature than Bristol enjoys, owing to which the merchants have not only the greatest trade, but they trade also with a more intire independance upon London than any other town in Britain; whatever exportations they make to any part of the world, they are able to bring back the returns to their own port, and can dispose of them there, which no other port in Britain can do; for in general they are obliged either to ship part of the effects they have abroad on ships bound to London, or else consign their own vessels there to sell their cargoes and get a freight: but the Bristol merchants, as they have a very great trade abroad, so they have always buyers at home for their returns, and such buyers that no cargoe is too large for them. The shopkeepers also, who in general deal in the wholeale, have so
great

great an inland trade among all the western counties, that they maintain riders and carriers, in the same manner as the Londoners, to all the principal counties and towns from Southampton in the south even to the banks of the Trent in the north. Add to this, as well by sea as by the navigation of the two great rivers the Severn and the Wye, they have the whole trade of South Wales, as it were, to themselves, and the greatest part of North Wales; and their trade also to Ireland is very considerable.

There are about 300 sail of ships and vessels employed in foreign trade belonging to Bristol only (exclusive of those which arrive here from different parts of the world; either to dispose of their cargoes or get freight, &c.) besides coasting vessels and other craft, trows, market-boats, &c. &c. which amount to a very great number.

The nett revenue of the Customs is upwards of £. 300,000 and that of the excise is also very great.

Bristol is assess'd to the land-tax £. 7391, 10. 8.
 And here it may not be improper to remark that the annual assessment levied on the several parishes for the poor-rate of the whole city in the years 1782, 1783, and 1784. was £. 14,000.
 whereas about 25 years ago the assessment did not amount to 6,000

Such an enormous increase of this tax as 8,000 gave the citizens in general just grounds for complaint, this occasioned the cause to be inspected, and it was discovered that many impositions and abuses had been practised, and a stop being put thereto; the assessment for the year 1785 was reduced £. 2,000. And we think that if a yet further research was made into the management and expenditure of the public money, it might lead to discoveries that in the former investigation escaped notice, and be the means not only of bringing this tax yet lower, but also effectually prevent the like impositions and abuses from being practised in future.

As many of our readers may be desirous of knowing what sums are assess'd on each of the several parishes, the following is an exact state thereof, viz.

Land-Tax Poor-Rate
1784. 1786.

	£.				
All Saints	158	8 0	318	272	8 0
St. Augustine	549	6 0	1529	1310	8 0
Castle Precincts ..	325	6 8	759	649	4 0
Christ Church ...	362	4 8	760	651	12 0
St. Ewen	84	6 4	169	145	4 0
St. James	891	0 0	2163	1854	0 0
St. John Baptist .	199	10 2	469	402	0 0
St. Leonard	134	15 4	294	252	0 0
St. Mary Port.	174	18 8	360	308	8 0
St. Mary Redcliff	381	13 4	735	630	0 0
St. Michael	310	13 4	693	594	0 0
*St. Nicholas	1326	0 0	1322	1131	12 0
St. Peter	280	0 0	583	499	4 0
St. Philip & Jacob	299	0 0	666	571	4 0
*St. Stephen	1062	13 4	1416	1214	8 0
Temple	342	4 6	625	536	8 0
St. Thomas	348	3 8	822	705	12 0
St. Werburgh.	161	6 8	317	272	8 0

£. 7391 10 8 £. 14,000 £. 12,000 0 0

Although the chief dependance of Bristol consists in its foreign trade, yet there are almost all kinds of business carried on in this city; and in the shops are seen as great a display and choice of every sort of goods, as is to be met with any where in the kingdom, and which are sold at as cheap rates. There are also many very capital works here and in the neighbourhood, which by reason of the great plenty and cheapness of coal and other fuel, with the easiness

* The Custom House being in the parish of St. Nicholas, and the Excise Office in the parish of St. Stephen, the salaries of the Officers respectively belonging to each are assessed to the land-tax in these parishes, which is the reason why the sums rated thereon appear to be so large.

easiness of land and water carriage, the proprietors are enabled to sell on as low terms as can be done elsewhere. The brass works at Baptist-Mills at the distance of about one mile to the north-east of the city, situate on the river Frome. claim our attention; for that this was the first place where brass was made in England, and the original workmen were brought over from Holland for the purpose; the quantity made here is prodigious, it is drawn into wire, or formed into what they call battery for the Guinea trade and other purposes, from whence it is sent to London, Liverpool, and every part of the kingdom. Another work of the same kind was also carried on at Warmley, about five miles from Bristol, but which has been discontinued sometime.

There are likewise several large works for smelting copper at Crewes-hole, and other places on the banks of the Avon between Bristol and Bath, and some others in Kingwood.

There are also three iron founderies in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, where cannon, &c. are cast, and where is a steam engine for boring them, when run in the solid. In the same parish there are likewise very considerable lead works, where the lead is smelted from the ore, and wrought into mill'd lead, or cast into sheets, &c. And adjoining thereto the same proprietors have erected a white-lead house of great extent, where they make large quantities, as also of red lead, and here it may not be amiss to remark that Bristol is famous for making small lead shot, of which vast quantities are exported to America, &c. this article on account of its roundness and colour, being preferred abroad to that made in any other place.

The Bristol soap, for goodness, is not equalled by any that is made in England, great quantities of it is sent to London and most parts of the kingdom.

As there is more sugar imported into Bristol from the West India islands, in proportion, than there is even into London, so is there a greater number of sugar-houses, by which means loaf sugar is made here, and sold on better terms than can be done elsewhere, and in general
the

the single refin'd sugars of Bristol, are held in higher estimation, and will fetch a better price abroad, than what they receive from other places.

There is more glass manufactured in Bristol, than perhaps in any other place in England; the wine, cyder, beer, and other liquors, &c. together with the Hotwell water exported from hence to most parts of the world, cause so great a demand for bottles, as to employ several houses for making them. And of window glass also, there are vast quantities sent to America, &c. and the home consumption must be very great, when it is considered, how much there is used daily for glazing windows, &c. not only in this city, but in Bath, the many towns, and villages round about; as also all the western counties, Wales, and almost every place north and south, wherever the Bristol trade extends. Here are likewise two houses, wherein they make white or flint-glass, and phial-bottles; and to those who have never seen the manner of working this material, it may be a pleasing entertainment to attend the process, particularly of window-glass; nor is the blowing of white, or flint-glass, unworthy of their attention, as it is formed into such a variety of articles; strangers are never denied seeing the people at work, on a small gratuity being given to the men employed. To such of our readers as are desirous of seeing these manufactories, we think it necessary to inform them of the days on which they work at each house, and the sort of glass made on those days, that they may not be disappointed by going at a wrong time.

At Vigor and Co's. glass-house, Redcliff-Back, flint, or white-glass, is worked every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and at Cannington and Co's. Temple-Gate on the same days.

At Vigor and Co's. glass-house in St. Thomas-Street, window-glass is made every Monday and Saturday in the morning, and at the crown glass-house in St. Philips on the same days.

The distilleries carried on here are in a very extensive line, the demand for spirits for the African trade, and internal consumption being very great, the excise duties thereon paid to government, amount to several thousand pounds a year.

D

On

On the Banks of the Avon, nearly opposite the Hotwell-House, a large building is erected, wherein is a curious mill for spinning cotton, upon the principle of Arkwright's, but greatly improved; a spring of pure water that gushes directly from out of the rock, works this mill, and from thence runs immediately into the river.

We shall lastly remark, that the many ships and vessels which are built at Bristol, with the various trades required to compleat them for the sea, must necessarily give employment to a very great number of people, as also of seamen to navigate them in their respective voyages.

There are two fairs usually held in Bristol, which formerly began on the 25th January, and the 25th July; the first continued nine; and the last eight clear days, besides a day allowed each, for what is termed the packing-penny. These fairs were formerly of very great importance, as traders almost in every line, and from all parts of Great-Britain and Ireland, either for the purpose of buying or selling, resorted thereto: The time of year for each, being judged inconvenient, is now changed, the one being held on the 1st of March, in Temple-Street, the other on the 1st of September, in St. James's Church-Yard, &c. at this last, there is generally a large number of horses of all kinds for sale, which seldom continues more than two or three days; at present, the principal traders who frequent these fairs, are the clothiers, either to sell or receive orders for their goods; also dealers in tanned leather, there being more of this article sold during those periods, at the Back-Hall, than at any other fair in England, and of ticking for bed cases there is likewise a very considerable quantity vended. Besides these, there are only a few hardware-men from Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, &c. and some cotton stocking makers from Tewksbury, &c. the rest consists merely of shops and stands wherein millinary wares, toys, or some trifling articles, are exposed for sale by the towns people; and even these have lately so decreased, that in all probability, in a very few years the Bristol fairs, once so famed, will be intirely set aside.

There are two principal markets in this city, for butchers meat, poultry, butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, and all kinds
of

of vegetables, &c. both of which are held on the same days, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays in every week. We shall first take notice of the most capital one, which by way of eminence, and as being the oldest, is generally stiled the Market, this is situate on the south-side of the Exchange, on a large, commodious square piece of ground, which was cleared for the purpose, soon after that edifice was compleated; it consists of eight double rows of fixed sheds, or stands, covered over on the top with cornish tile, to keep off the rain: on each end of each row is painted a large capital letter, which goes on alphabetically A. to H. and every stand in each row is also numbered, beginning with No. 1, and ending with 157, this is done for the mutual convenience of buyer and seller, as by this method any person wanted is immediately found, without the trouble of enquiry. Those sheds are all occupied for the sale of butchers meat. There are also three market houses of very considerable length and breadth, all under cover, wherein the farmers and country people sell butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, bacon, &c. &c. One is in the piazza of the south front of the Exchange, and is called the Gloucestershire market, being occupied mostly by people from that country; the stands or seats here are likewise numbered, beginning with No. 1, and ending with 62.

On the west-side are piazzas also which support a range of buildings, this is called the Somersetshire market, as most of the farmers, and country people therein are of that county; the stands and seats are numbered, beginning with No. 1, and ending with No. 68. And on the east-side, which leads to the market-house gate next High-Street, are other piazzas with buildings over, the stands and seats are here also numbered as in the former, beginning with No. 1, and ending with No. 52. Opposite to this last, are eight separate stands or shops for all kinds of garden produce, which is raised early and in great perfection. And at the entrance into the market from Corn-Street by the Post-Office, are thirteen other shops, also a range of ten stands, extending in front of the Gloucestershire market on the south-side of the Exchange, where the like articles are sold. And there is another row of ten stands on the west-side of the butchers, facing

the Somersetshire market, wherein is sold chiefly flowers and roots in pots, or plants and shrubs for the green-house or garden. When we consider the whole of this as being but one market, and the abundant quantity of every kind of provisions, &c. with which it is supplied, we may venture to affirm, that for plenty, goodness, and cheapness, it is not exceeded, if equalled, by any market in Great-Britain.

But notwithstanding the largeness of the above market, and its extensive supply, together with the situation nearly in the centre of the city; yet, on account of the many additional buildings, and increase of inhabitants of late years, it was found to be inadequate to the demands of the people, therefore, the corporation have erected another market, on a very convenient spot adjoining Union-Street, near Broad-Mead; this is called St. James's market, where every sort of provisions are sold as in the other market, and the shops, stands, &c. numbered in like manner. And here also the market for Fish is kept on Wednesdays, and Fridays, on which days it is so plentifully supplied with every kind in proper season, that few places in the kingdom can equal it. The two market-houses lately made use of for the sale of Corn, between Wine-Street, and Maryport-Street, were opened by order of the Magistrates on the 3d. January, 1787, for the sale of Cheese only; the market days are, every Wednesday and Saturday. There are likewise shambles for butchers meat without the place where Lawford's-Gate stood, but not being in the liberties of the city, they are scarcely frequented by any except the inhabitants of the adjacent streets.

In that part of the city called the Back, there is a market house erected for the mutual convenience of the inhabitants, and the people from Wales, who bring hither for sale, every Wednesday, roasting-pigs, geese, ducks, and other poultry; apples, nuts, &c. &c. during their seasons; and farther on are other houses for the lodging of corn, faggots, stable brooms, and other articles. There is also a very considerable market every Thursday in St. Thomas-Street, for horses and live cattle, such as oxen, cows, calves, sheep, pigs, &c. And in Broad-Mead, is a market for Hay every Tuesday and Friday.

Bristol, as well as all the country round, is supplied with coals from Kingswood, where there is an amazing number of pits, and the collier's houses, when seen from St. Michael's-Hill, Kingsdown, or any other eminence, seem to stand so close to each other for miles together, as to have the appearance of being a part of the suburbs of the city; some of these pits are not more than two miles distant from the town, and to those who choose to fetch their own coals, they are sold there at 3d. per bushel for large, and 2d. per bushel for the small; it is brought in waggons and carts, but the most common way is on horses, there being several hundreds of them, that bring it in sacks every day, these are sold to the inhabitants, and delivered at 13d. the sack, containing two bushels and a half. There is also coal brought here by water in the Severn trows from the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire, and from Staffordshire &c. which is sold at the head of the Quay by the ton weight; this being all of it large coal, and making a cheerful light fire, tho' not very durable, is chiefly used for burning in the parlour and chamber.

*Churches, Chapels, and Places of Divine Worship,
Public Edifices, Schools, Hospitals and other
Foundations, Theatre, Square, Quay, Docks for
Shipping, &c. &c.*

Bristol, besides the Cathedral, contains 17 Churches, viz.

St. James's
St. Michael's
St. John Baptist
St. Ewin's
Christ Church
St. Peter's
St. Philip and Jacob
Temple

} The Presentation to the Livings of these
is in the gift of the Corporation.

St. Stephen's

St. Stephen's	}	The Presentation to the Livings of these is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.
St. Werburgh's		
All-Saints.	}	Ditto - - the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.
St. Nicholas		
St. Augustine's		
St. Maryport		Ditto - - - - - the Duke of Chandos.
St. Thomas	}	Ditto - - the Prebendary of Bedminster.
St. Mary Rcdcliff		
St. Mark, or the Mayor's Chapel.		

There are also the following places of worship: A French Protestant Chapel, where divine service is performed every Sunday in the French language; two buildings called Mr. Welley's rooms; Lady Huntingdon's chapel; Mr. Whitfield's tabernacle; two Baptist, two Presbyterian, and two Independent meeting-houses; a Moravian chapel, two meeting-houses of the people called Quakers, a Roman catholic chapel; and a Jews synagogue lately erected in Temple-Street, said to be the neatest belonging to that people in England.

The Cathedral was the collegiate church of the monastery of St. Augustine, which church together with the monastery was founded by Robert Fitz-Harding, son of Harding, a younger son of the King of Denmark. Henry the second confirmed this foundation, and contributed towards it, as we learn from an inscription over the gate at the west end of the Cathedral, which was the usual entrance into the monastery, and is at present all that remains of it. This gate is esteemed one of the most curious pieces of architecture of the kind in England, it perhaps was not finished, or the inscription at least not placed there, till after Henry came to the crown; the following is a fac simile of the Inscription:

*Ree henricus secundus et dñs Robertus fili herdyngi filij
regis dñe hui⁹ monastery primi fundatores ereterunt*

Translation.—King Henry the second, and Lord Robert son of Herdyng, son of the King of Denmark, were the first Founders of this Monastery. The

The Monastery was dedicated to St. Augustine by Robert Bishop of Worcester, Boniface, Bishop of Exeter, Gregory Bishop of St. Asaph, and Nicholas, Bishop of Landaff. Robert Fitz-Harding himself becoming a canon therein, and was after his decease buried between the Abbot and Priors cell, at the entering in of the choir, where there is a monument erected to his memory, which is inclosed with iron rails, and on a marble table is the following Inscription,

The Monument of

ROBERT FITZHARDING

Lord of *BERKELEY* descended from the Kings of *Denmark* and EVA his Wife, by whom he had five Sons, & two Daughters: MAURICE his Eldest Son, was the first of this Family, that took the Name of *BERKELEY*: This

ROBERT FITZHARDING laid the Foundation of this Church, and Monastery of St. Augustine in the Year 1140 the fifth of King Stephen dedicated and endowd it in 1148. He died in the Year 1170 in the 17th of King Henry the Second.

This Monument was Repaired

A D 1742

From the said

ROBERT FITZHARDING Lord of *BERKELEY* AUGUSTUS the present Earl is the two and twentieth in Descent.

During the continuation of the monastery there was a succession of 21 Abbots, viz.

Richard, the 1st Abbot was inducted on Easter-day 1148, he presided 38 years.	John Noue,	9
John,	Ralph, of Ash	12
David,	Wm. Cole, (resign'd,) -	13
William Bradstone, . .	Henry Fellingford, } of Blebery }	23
William Long,	John Carnye,	5
Richard, of Malmesbury	John Dawbenny,	35
John Marmott,	Walter Newberry,	46
Richard, of Dodington	Thomas Sutton,	5
James Barye,	William Hurt,	8
Edmund, of Knoll	John Newland,	33
	William Elliot,	

Many of these are said to have lived in the most dissolute and abandoned manner, to the very great scandal and profanation of religion; the last of them being found, on the visitation prior to the dissolution, to have four concubines.

King Henry the 8th having suppress'd all the monasteries in the kingdom, this underwent the general devastation: the whole of it being destroyed except the gate before mentioned, which was the usual entrance: and all the west part of the collegiate church, from the said gate to the great square tower in the centre, which is erected on four large and massive pillars, was pulled down, and razed to the ground, and two of these large pillars themselves on which the tower stands, were begun to be demolished, when the King suddenly changing his mind, put a stop to its further destruction; ordering, that what was left standing should be repaired, he being determined to erect it into a Bishopric; the revenue thereof which, at its dissolution, amounted to £. 765. 15. 3, per annum, he settled partly on the Bishop, and partly on the chapter, which consists of a Dean and six Prebendaries. He took the county of Dorset from the Bishopric of Salisbury, and annexed it to this diocese, which with the city of Bristol, and a few miles of its environs on the Gloucestershire side, containing in the whole 236 Parishes (of which 64 are impropriated) limit the jurisdiction of the Bishop

Bishop of Bristol. The collegiate church from henceforth he commanded to be called the Cathedral of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, of the city of Bristol, and appointed Paul Bush, the rector of Winterborn, to be the first Bishop, who lies buried on the north-east side of the choir, on the left hand going in from the side ayle, where there is a monument erected to his memory. This church also suffered much in the great rebellion, and what that sacrilegious tyrant Henry had deigned to spare, the misguided zeal of those times destroyed; they not only defaced many of the tombs therein, but dispoiled it of its ornaments, converted it into a stable, and used it for the basest purposes; so that at present strangers who visit Bristol are not much struck with its external appearance; nor indeed can it be expected that they should, when it is considered that the whole of the edifice which is now left standing, is no more than what was originally the choir of the ancient Cathedral; but the tower, which is very large, though it cannot be said to be lofty (being but about 140 feet in height) is of a noble bold construction; and on entering into the church from the north door in the College-Green, which goes down a flight of steps, the four large massive pillars, on which it stands, first present themselves to the eye, which together with the spacious vaulted roof give it an air of pleasing majestic grandeur; and architects in general remark, that there is a beauty and singularity of stile in the roof of the side ayles not to be met with in any other gothic building in the kingdom. The present choir is but small, the stalls are in the gothic taste, and over the altar is a circular picture emblematic of the Trinity, surrounded with cherub's heads painted in a very masterly stile by Vansomers. The great east window, is of ancient stained glass, and the two windows at each end of the side ayles are of enamelled glass, on which there are various pieces of scripture history delineated, these two last are said to have been presented to this church by Nell Gwyn. You ascend to the Altar by steps of black and white marble. The Organ, which is a very capital one, was built by the subscription of the principal inhabitants of the city, it has two fronts, the one facing the west is most superbly ornamented. There is also a small organ annexed for the choir (which it fronts) under the large one. Beneath

the organ, facing the body of the church, several of the prophets are painted in panelled niches. It is generally said, that there is not any church in England where the music of the organ, and the voices of the choristers united, produce so grand and melodious an effect, by which the soul being rapt in extacies of holy delight, is raised in idea from Earth to Heaven, exulting in the purest adoration of praise and thanksgiving to the divine Creator. It may not be improper to remark here, that a Robin-red-breast having taken up its abode in the Cathedral, and during divine service, usually perched on one of the pinacles of the great organ, accompanying the solemnity with its harmonious strain; and was so very tame as to follow the vergers to be fed. It continued its habitation till its death, which happened sometime in winter, 1787. The late Mr. Samuel Love, minor canon of this Cathedral, composed the following beautiful lines on this little domestic songster:

Sweet social Bird! whose soft, harmonious lays
 Swell the glad song of thy Creator's praise,
 Say, art thou conscious of approaching ills?
 Fell winter's storms—the pointed blast that kill?
 Shun'st thou the savage north's un pitying breath?
 Or cruel man's more latent snares of death?
 Here dwell secure; here, with incessant note,
 Pour the soft music of thy trembling throat.
 Here, gentle bird, a sure asylum find,
 Nor dread the chilling frost, nor boist'rous wind.
 No hostile tyrant of the feather'd race,
 Shall dare invade thee in this hallowed place;
 Nor while he sails the liquid air along,
 Check the shrill numbers of thy chearful song.
 No cautious gunner, whose unerring sight
 Stops the swift eagle in his rapid flight,
 Shall here disturb my lovely songster's rest,
 Nor wound the plumage of his crimson breast.
 The truant school-boy, who in wanton play,
 With viscid lime involves the treach'rous spray,
 In vain shall spread the wily snare for thee,
 Alike secure thy life and liberty.
 Peace then, sweet warbler, to thy flutt'ring heart,
 Defy the rage of hawks, and toils of art; Now

Now shake the downy plumes ; now gladlier pay
 Thy grateful tribute to each rising day ;
 While crowds *below* their willing voices raise,
 To sing with holy zeal *Jehovah's* praise,
 Thou, perch'd *on high*, shalt hear th' adoring throng,
 Catch the warm strains, and aid the sacred song,
 Increase the solemn chorus, and inspire
 Each tongue with music and each heart with fire.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Love, author of the foregoing lines,
 lies buried in the south ayle. Just within the rails by the door
 on the right hand going in, is a neat marble monument to
 his memory, on which the following epitaph is inscribed
 by Miss Hannah More, well known in the poetical world for
 her many excellent productions.

Sacred to the Memory
 of the Rev. *SAMUEL LOVE* A: M.
 Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford ;
 and one of the Minor Canons of this Cathedral,
 who died 18th October, 1773, Aged 29.

When *worthless* Grandeur fills th' embellish'd Urn,
 No poignant Grief attends the sable Bier:
 But when *distinguish'd* Excellence we mourn,
 Deep is the Sorrow, genuine is the Tear.

Stranger ! should'st thou approach this awful Shrine,
 The Merits of the honour'd Dead to seek ;
 The Friend, the Son, the Christian, the Divine
 Let those who knew Him, those who lov'd Him speak.

Oh ! let them in some Pause of anguish say
 What Zeal inspir'd, what Faith enlarg'd his Breast :
 How soon th' unfetter'd Spirit wing'd its Way
 From Earth to Heav'n, from blessing to be blest.

This Monument is erected
 by some intimate Friends of the deceas'd
 as a Testimony
 of his Worth & *their* Esteem.

There are several monuments in this Cathedral worthy of observation, but our limits will only allow us to mention a few of the most interesting. On entering in at the north door, on the right hand against the west wall, is a very capital and highly finished monument, in the form of a gothic arch of Sienna marble, which serves as a back ground to two beautiful female figures in alto-relievo, done in white marble, of the size of small life, standing on each side of a demi-round pedestal, on which is placed an urn, with a wreath of flowers hanging carelessly down the side. The figure on the right represents Genius, she has her left hand on her breast, and in her right holds the trumpet of Fame with a flame issuing from it, this is rested against her shoulder. The other figure on the left is Benevolence, contemplating a nest which she supports in her left hand, in which is a Pelican rending open her breast that her young may be nourished with her blood, which is seen falling in large drops, and which they eagerly endeavour to catch; her right hand points to the following inscription on the pedestal:

Sacred
To the Memory
of
Mrs. ELIZ. DRAPER,
In whom
Genius & Benevolence
were united
She died August 3d, 1778,
Aged 35.

This Lady was the celebrated Eliza of Yorick, the letters between whom having been published, and universally admired, there is scarcely a person to be met with of any taste for literature, to whom they are unknown.

Within the rails of the north aisle on the right hand, is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Mason, wife of the Rev. William Mason, who himself composed her epitaph in the following elegant lines:

MARY THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM SHERMAN
OF KINGSTON UPON HULL ESQR. AND WIFE OF THE
REV. WILLIAM MASON DIED MARCH THE XXVII MDCCLXVII
AGED XXVIII.

TAKE HOLY EARTH ALL THAT MY SOUL HOLDS DEAR :
TAKE THAT BEST GIFT WHICH HEAV'N SO LATELY GAVE :
TO BRISTOL'S FOUNT I BORE WITH TREMBLING CARE
HER FADED FORM ; SHE BOWED TO TASTE THE WAVE
AND DIED. DOES YOUTH, DOES BEAUTY READ THE LINE ?
DOES SYMPATHETIC FEAR THEIR BREASTS ALARM ?
SPEAK, DEAD MARIA : BREATHE A STRAIN DIVINE :
EV'N FROM THE GRAVE THOU SHALT HAVE POWER TO CHARM.
BID THEM BE CHASTE, BE INNOCENT LIKE THEE,
BID THEM IN DUTY'S SPHERE AS MEEKLY MOVE ;
AND, IF SO FAIR, FROM VANITY AS FREE ;
AS FIRM IN FRIENDSHIP, AND AS FOND IN LOVE :
TELL THEM, THO' 'TIS AN AWFUL THING TO DIE
('T WAS EV'N TO THEE) YET THE DREAD PATH ONCE TROD,
HEAV'N LIFTS ITS EVERLASTING PORTALS HIGH
AND BIDS THE PURE IN HEART BEHOLD THEIR GOD.

Nearly opposite, is the tomb of Mr. William Powell, whose conspicuous talents as a comedian shone forth with the highest lustre, and placed him at the head of his profession. The following epitaph inscribed thereon to his memory, was written by Mr. G. Colman.

Bristol ! to worth & genius ever just,
To thee our POWELL'S dear remains we trust ;
Soft as the stream thy sacred springs impart,
The milk of human kindness warm'd his heart,
That heart which every tender feeling knew,
The soil where pity, love and friendship grew.
Oh ! let a faithful friend with grief sincere
Inscribe his tomb, & drop the heartfelt tear,
Here rest his praise, here sound his noblest fame !
—All else a bubble, or an empty name.

There has been much controversy concerning the æra in which the bow for playing on the violin was first introduced into England, some have placed it as remote as the fourteenth century, we do not remember that any have gone further back, it has likewise been asserted that it was first made use of by the musicians belonging to the Pope's Nuncio, when he came here to receive the Peter-pence. However that may be, it is evident from a monkish device in the ornaments of one of the Gothic pillars of this Cathedral, that the use of the bow was known at the time of building this church, if not before; the device is a ram with a remarkable long bow playing on a violin, and a shepherd sleeping, whilst a wolf is devouring the sheep. There seems to be somewhat more of invention in this piece than some of our modern antiquaries will allow the monkish ages to have been possessed of; but if the many ornaments diffused throughout the buildings of former times, (in which we most commonly see some allegory, or then well known historical fact interwoven) were to be more carefully examined, they would no doubt throw light upon, and explain many things of which we are now ignorant.

On the south-west side of the Cathedral is the Cloisters, which have nothing remarkable or worth observation; and on the south-east corner of the Cloisters is the Bishop's Palace, which was in great part rebuilt in the year 1744, by Bishop Butler, during which the following extraordinary circumstance happened: A parcel of plate, supposed to have been hidden in the time of the civil wars, fell through the floor in a corner of one of the rooms; this accident occasioned the floor to be taken up, when, to the surprise of those persons present, a dungeon underneath was discovered, in which were found many human bones, and instruments of iron for torture; at the same time was laid open a private passage to this dungeon, which passage was part of the original edifice: it was an arched way, only large enough for one person to pass, and was made within the wall, one end was at the dungeon, and the other end to an apartment of the house, which by appearance had been made use of for a Court of Judgment. Both the entrances of this mural passage were walled up, and so concealed that no one could suspect

suspect the wall to be hollow. Brevity obliges us to defer giving any farther particulars relative to this Cathedral: We shall therefore only inform our readers that divine service is chanted therein every morning and evening, and on Sundays there is a sermon preached in the morning.

The church of St. Mary Redcliff next claims our attention, as being universally allowed by all persons who have seen it, to be the finest and most beautiful Gothic structure of a parish church in all England. The original foundation of this edifice was laid by Simon de Burton, in the year 1294, in the 22d of the reign of Edward the first, which having received considerable damage, was taken down, and begun to be rebuilt on its former site, by William Caning, and completed by his grandson of the same name, who was a considerable merchant in the town of Bristol, of which place he was five times chosen Mayor. Of this William Caning we have the following particulars handed down to us; that he was the middlemost of three sons, graceful in his person, and that in his youthful days he fell in love with a very amiable lady, but of no fortune, whom he married, which greatly displeased his father and elder brother, though they were afterwards reconciled to him, and at their decease bequeathed him large estates in land and money, leaving his younger brother John, dependent on him; that he founded a chantry for their souls in the year 1456, and erected this most superb edifice, which was only begun by his grandfather. He was rendered unhappy by the death of his wife, which happened shortly after; and in 1467, on account of his great wealth, a second marriage was proposed by the King between him and a lady of the Wideville (the Queen's) family; he to evade it retired from the world, entered into Priest's orders, and was ordained by the Bishop of Worcester; he sung his first mass at our lady of Redcliff, and was afterwards made Dean of Westbury, the College of which with the aid of Dr. Carpenter, he new built, and was a great benefactor thereto. He died in 1474, and lies buried in the south end of the middle ayle of this church, where there are two monuments erected to his memory; in the first of them, his effigy is represented in his magisterial robes, with his lady by his side, over which is this inscription on two tables:

Mr.

Mr. William Canings y^e Richeft
 Marchant of y^e towne of Bristow
 Afterwards chofen 5 times Mayor. of
 y^e faid towne: for y^e good of y^e Comōn
 Wealth of y^e fame: He was in order
 of Priesthood 7 years: & afterwards
 Deane of Westbury. & died y^e 7th of
 Novem 1474 which faid William
 did build within y^e faid towne of
 Westbury a Colledge (which his
 Canons) & the faid William did main-
 taine by fpace of 8 yeares 800
 handy crafts men, befides Carpen-
 ters & Mafons, every day 100 Men
 Befides King Edward the 4th had of y^e
 faid William 3000 *Marks for his peace
 to be had in 2470 tonnes of Shiping
 thefe are y^e names of his Shiping with
 their burthens

	tonnes		tonnes
y ^e Mary Canings -	400	y ^e Mary Batt - -	220
y ^e Mary Redcliff -	500	y ^e Little Nicholas -	140
y ^e Mary and John -	900	y ^e Margaret - -	200
y ^e Galliot - - -	050	y ^e Catherine Bostō	22
y ^e Katherine - -	140	A Ship in Ireland	100

No age nor time can wear out well woon fame
 the Stones themselves a stately work doth shew
 from fenceless graue we ground may men's good name
 And noble minds by ventrous deeds we know
 A Lanterne cleer, sets forth a candell light
 A worthy act declares a worthy wight
 the Buildings rare that here you may behold
 to shrine his Bones deserves a tomb of gold
 the famous Fabricke that he here hath donne
 Shines in its sphere as glorious as the Sonne
 What needs more words y^e future World he fought
 An set the pompe & pride of this at nought
 heaven was his aim let heaven be still his station
 that leaves such work for others imitation

The

* i. e. He had committed some acts of Piracy in making prize of Ships
 on the high seas, probably belonging to the Hanfeaticks, for which he
 was condemned to pay 3000 Marks, but in lieu thereof the King accepted
 of the Ships mentioned in the above inscription, amounting to 2472 tons
 as a compensation.

The other monument is placed about twelve feet on the east of the above, with his effigy in the habiliments of a priest, and is without inscription.

In this Church is also the monument of Sir William Penn, Knt. who was born at Bristol in 1621, and died 16th Sept. 1670, aged 49 years and 4 months: he was father of the great Mr. Penn, one of the people called Quakers, who was proprietor of the province of Pennsylvania in America. There are many other monuments which we shall pass by, as not being particularly interesting. The stone with which this church is built was dug at Dundry, about four miles and a half from Bristol, it is very durable, of a fine grain, and somewhat resembles that of Portland. The church stands on an eminence, and you ascend to it from Redcliff-street by a flight of many steps; there are three principal entrances, a North, South, and West door; the tower is nearly two hundred feet high, and contains a noble peal of eight bells, the tenor of which is said to weigh sixty hundred; upon this tower there was formerly a very fine spire of great height, which in the year 1445 was partly thrown down by lightning, and never after rebuilt, the lower part of it is yet standing. On viewing the outside of the building, we are struck with its majestick and venerable appearance; and on entering into it, the exquisite beauty and lightness of the whole fabrick raises admiration, and we gaze around with wonder and delight. The ground plat forms a cross, the usual figure adopted by the religious of those days; it consists of a middle and two side ayles, which run from east to west: Nearly in the centre of the middle ayle on the south side, opposite to the pulpit, is erected a throne, in which the Mayor and Corporation are seated when they, in their formalities, come in procession to this church to hear divine service, which is once every year on Whitsunday, on which day it has been a custom to strew the pavement of the church with rushes. The pillars which support the roof, are very lofty, and inimitably wrought into the most delicate moulding; and the roof, which is all of stone, is every where carved with devices and ornaments of curious workmanship; the altar is very elegant, and richly decorated, and over it are three capital paintings by

F

Hogarth,

Hogarth ; that on the left hand, as you stand to view them, represents the High Priest, &c. sealing the tomb ; the large picture in the centre is the resurrection ; and the other on the right hand is the women coming to the tomb to look for the body of Christ, with the angel, who tells them *He is not here, He is risen*. At the west end of the middle ayle is a large stone gallery, with a dial in the front, under which is the grand entrance into the church ; in this gallery stands the organ, which for size, compass, and richness of tone, is scarcely to be equalled ; it measures in height from the ground to the top of the middle pinnacle fifty three feet, and contains upwards of one thousand speaking pipes, as is set forth in a printed paper published by the makers, Messrs. Harris and Byfield, at the time of its being set up ; the case, which is very elegant was made from a design of Mr. Strahan, the architect who built Redland-Court House, and many other capital mansions in and near Bristol. At the end of the cross ayle is the baptismal font, it is of white marble beautifully constructed, wrought and polished : the floor on which it is placed is elevated, paved with marble and railed in. At the other end of the ayle are the two tombs of Mr. Caning of which we have already given the particulars. We cannot take leave of this magnificent structure without informing our readers, that here it was, in a muniment room over the north porch entrance, that the late Thomas Chatterton a youth of seventeen (whose productions have made so great a noise in the literary world, as to puzzle the ablest critics and antiquaries of the present age) gave out that he found in an old chest, supposed to have been placed there by William Caning, soon after the building was finished, those valuable poetical manuscripts of Thomas Rowley and others, written in the fifteenth century, which he transcribed, and published at different periods ; since his death they have been collected, and may now be had together in one volume ; as to their authenticity we shall not pretend to settle a dispute, which is still undecided by the critics, but will instead of it give our readers an epitome of his short life, the truth of which may be depended on, and shall leave them at liberty to form what conjecture they please.

Thomas

Thomas Chatterton was born the 20th November, 1752, and christened the 1st January, 1753, he was a posthumous child. His father was master of the charity school in Pile-street, and one of the singing men at the Cathedral: he was likewise sexton of St. Mary Redcliff church, which office his ancestors had also held for near a century and a half. In his early years he had no instruction but from a Mr. Love who succeeded his father as master of the before-mentioned charity school. He was admitted into Colston's blue coat school, on St. Augustine's Back, the 3d August, 1760. There is nothing taught but writing and accounts, the school hours in the summer mornings are from seven till twelve, afternoons one till four, bed time all the year round at eight in the evening; allowed to be out of school Saturdays and saints' days only in the afternoons, from one till seven o'clock, never on Sunday, that whole day being passed in public and private religious exercises. He left this school 1st August 1767, was immediately taken into the office of Mr. Lambert an attorney, the office hours were from seven in the morning till eight in the evening. He continued with Mr. Lambert till April 1770, when he went to London, where he died on the 21st August following; during this short time that he lived in London, he was engaged to write in several Magazines, &c.

As we have rather exceeded our limits in dwelling so fully on the Cathedral and Redcliff churches, the particulars of which we thought would not be unacceptable to our readers, we shall be more concise in what relates to the remainder; entirely omitting those that have nothing material to recommend them to notice, and mention such only as we think merit observation.

Temple church, originally called Holy-Cross, is remarkable for its tower, which leans so much to one side as to impress us with fear of its falling; it is of considerable height, and contains a peal of eight bells, of which it is said, that when they are rung, if a basin filled with water be placed on the summit of the tower it rocks to and fro in such manner as soon to empty it.

St. Stephen's is a very handsome church, it was built about 340 years since, in the reign of Hen. VI. by John Shipward a merchant and Mayor of Bristol. The tower of this church is greatly admired for the lightness and beauty of the turrets and railing on the top of it, than which there is not any thing to be met with in a more curious and pleasing taste. The pulpit and all the pews in this church are of mahogany.

All-Saints is a very neat, though small gothic building, has a lofty tower in the modern stile, with a dome on the top of it, erected in the year 1716. In this church are interred the remains of Edward Colston, Esq. who was born in this city on the 2d of November 1636, and died at Mortlake in Surry 11th October 1721: He was one of the best and most religious men that ever lived; his universal benevolence and extended charity, like the sun in the firmament, diffused blessings to all around; he was eyes to the blind, a father to the fatherless, and the widow's tear he wiped away: his name will be ever revered, and handed down to the latest posterity with the highest praise and gratitude, and thousands that are yet unborn shall celebrate, with thankfulness and festive joy, the annual return of that auspicious day that gave him birth. Here is a noble monument of marble erected to his memory, with his statue in a recumbent posture, exquisitely done by M. Rysbrack, and over is an inscription of his many charities, benefactions, &c.

St. Nicholas was rebuilt in the year 1768, the inside is of modern taste, 100 feet long and 55 feet broad, the roof is supported without a pillar, and is admired for its lightness and simplicity. The tower and spire belonging to it are 202 feet high, and contain a fine peal of eight bells.

The parish church dedicated to St. John Baptist deserves attention on account of the construction of its tower and spire, which is erected upon a gothic arch, where was antiently a gate that was one of the principal entrances into the town, and where are placed the statues of Belinus and Brennus, the reputed founders of Bristol, of which we have taken notice in page 2.

In St. Peter's church-yard lies buried the remains of the unfortunate Richard Savage; equally celebrated for his poetical genius, his indiscretions, and distresses. The series of calamities which he suffered through life he owed to the unparallel'd cruelty of his mother the Countess of Macclesfield; he died in the prison of Newgate in this city, where he was under confinement for debt.

The public buildings in this city are numerous, and many of them deserving the attention of strangers.

The Exchange, situate in Corn-street, nearly the centre of the city, is a truly elegant pile, built all of freestone, and consists of four fronts; that to the North, which is the principal, extends 110 feet, is of the Corinthian order, upon a rustic basement; the central part breaks forward, and makes a tetrastyle of almost whole columns, supporting a pediment, in the tympan of which the King's arms are carved in stone; the chamber windows are dressed with rich tabernacles; the attic windows are square, with architraves round them, which rise no higher than the bottom of the capitals of the order, so that the spaces between the capitals of the columns and pilasters in this front are filled with festoons, which represent Great-Britain and the four quarters of the world, with the chief product and manufactures of every country. The South front faces the general market, and is of the same extent; the central part of which also breaks forward to support a pediment, in the tympan of which the arms of the city are carved in stone, and over that there is a turret in which a dial is fixed for the use of the market people. This edifice is calculated to contain 1440 persons within its peristyle, and is the place where merchants, captains of ships, and the principal traders meet to transact business, during the 'Change hours, which is generally from 12 till 2 o'clock each day. This edifice was built by Mr. Wood, senr. architect, at the expence of the Chamber of Bristol, and is said to have cost near 50,000*l.* the first stone of which was laid on the 10th of March 1740-1, on the uppermost bed of which is cut the following inscription:

Regnante

Regnante Georgio II
 Pio, FELICI, AUGUSTO
 LIBERTATIS
 ET
 REI MERCATORIÆ
 Domi Forisq;
 VINDICE
 Primarium Lapidem hujusce Ædificii
 Suffragio Civium, & Ære publico extructi
 POSUIT
 HENRICUS COMBE, PRÆTOR
 A. C. MDCCL.

It was finished and opened on the 21st Sept. 1743, during the Mayoralty of Sir Abraham Elton, Bart. with every demonstration of joy; and on which occasion the poor prisoners confined in Newgate for debt were released at the Chamber's expence.

On the West of the Exchange is the Post-office, a handsome freestone building, which projecting some feet farther out into the street forms a side wing; and on the east side is another building erected in conformity thereto.

We shall next take notice of the Council-house, as it is the nearest public edifice to the Exchange, being situate also in Corn-street. It was erected in 1703; is a plain stone building; the Common-hall is even with the pavement of the street; on entering the door on the right hand, a part of it is enclosed with rails for the Mayor or some of the Aldermen, who daily attend here from 12 till 2 o'clock to administer justice; next to this is the Town Clerk's office; from hence you ascend a stair-case, which leads to a large room called the Council-chamber, in which are several portraits, in particular a whole length by Vandyke: here the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council meet to transact the business of the corporation. In the attic story is the Chamberlain's office.

Leaving the Council-house you turn on the left hand down Broad-street, where is the Guildhall, an antient Gothic structure. In the front of this building are the arms of Edward the First, and over it, in a niche, is the statue
 of

of King George the First, dressed in his royal robes, with the crown on his head: in his left hand he holds the globe, and in his right the sceptre. In this hall is held the Assize, or General Goal-delivery of Oyer and Terminer, the Court of Nisi Prius, and Quarter Sessions: here also the Mayor is annually sworn in'to office; and during the time of choosing members to serve for the city in Parliament, the hustings are kept here.

The Merchants' Hall in Princes-street is a modern free-stone building: you ascend to the great door, which is the principal entrance, by a considerable flight of steps: the front is ornamented with the Merchants' arms and supporters carved in stone; and on the top of the building is a globe and armillary sphere. The rooms within are large and elegant; they contain several portraits, one is of Edward Colston, Esq. of whom we have before spoken, it is a half length, painted in a firm masterly stile by Richardson, and is said to have been a very strong likeness.

Further on in the same street, on the West side, is the Assembly-room. The front is of free stone, and consists of a rustic basement which supports four double columns of the Corinthian order, over which is a pediment; on the frieze is inscribed CURAS CITHARA TOLLIT. You ascend to the Ball-room by a flight of steps. The windows are placed of such height as to prevent the company from being overlooked. Here is a very good orchestra, two fire-places, which, together with the upper end of the room, are decorated with large looking-glasses, in elegant carved frames. From the ceiling, which is lofty, is pendant a large beautiful glass lustre in the centre of the room; there are also two that are smaller, and one over the orchestra. Behind the Ball-room is the Drawing-room, which is of a proportionable size, and convenient: underneath is a Coffee-room. There are Assemblies here every Thursday fortnight, during the Winter, also on the King and Queen's birth-days, &c. The Assemblies are conducted by a committee, which consists of gentlemen, principal inhabitants of the city, who have appointed James Russell, Esq. Master of the Ceremonies, and as a compensation for his trouble he has a ball annually.

The

The following are the established rules, viz.

That the Assembly shall be supported by a subscription of two guineas from each subscriber, to be paid to the Treasurer at the first opening thereof.

That the admission of every new subscriber shall be by the consent of a majority of the committee.

That no gentleman inhabitant of the city or the environs shall be admitted to the Assembly without becoming a subscriber.

That non-residents shall pay five shillings for each night's admission.

That all officers in his Majesty's service, who are not subscribers, be admitted as non-residents, paying five shillings each night of admission.

That every subscriber be entitled to two ladies' tickets.

That the minuets begin at half past six o'clock and end at eight, when country dances are to commence.

That no children in frocks be admitted to dance minuets.

That in country dances the ladies shall draw for their places, which shall be claimed, and taken in the first dance, or lose the benefit thereof.

That in country dances the Master of the Ceremonies shall have the privilege of complimenting three ladies, being strangers, with the three first places.

That ladies changing partners shall maintain their respective places, but not the gentlemen.

That any lady, who has not drawn for places coming into a set shall go to the bottom.

That the top couple, after calling one dance, shall retire to the bottom.

That every couple going down with a dance will be expected to go up the same.

If it is thought necessary by the Master of the Ceremonies to have two sets at country dances, every second couple to be drawn off into another set.

That ladies shall not be admitted in hats.

That the balls be once a fortnight, and continue till the subscription-money be expended.

That

That at eleven o'clock all dancing shall cease, and the musicians retire at the signal of the Master of the Ceremonies, excepting on his benefit, or any public night, when the time of breaking-up is left to his own discretion.

That all expences be paid out of the subscription-money, and the number of Assemblies be determined according as there shall be a sufficiency in the hands of the Treasurer for their support.

That whatever money may be taken for the admission of non-subscribers, shall be laid out at the end of the season in a cotillion ball.

That in case of any breach of these regulations, complaint shall be made to the Master of the Ceremonies, whose authority will be supported by every member of the society.

That Mr. Russell be continued Master of the Ceremonies on the usual plan; that he provide six good musicians to compose the band; and that he be attentive to these regulations, and such others as the Committee shall judge necessary to superadd.

That these rules be printed, and a copy of them sent to every subscriber.

Here are also public concerts during the winter season, under the conduct of a committee of gentlemen, who have engaged the best vocal and instrumental performers in this city, Bath, &c. The subscribers pay two guineas each; they have two tickets regularly sent them for the admission of two ladies. Gentlemen living in Bristol, or its vicinity, are not admitted, unless they subscribe. Those who are non-residents pay five shillings for their admission.

The City Library, in King-street, is a handsome free-stone building, and contains a valuable collection of books, which is continually increasing by donations and new purchases, arising from annual subscriptions of the members. A Librarian is appointed to attend at a fixed salary, who, by the institution, must be a clergyman.

Farther on in the same street is the Theatre, of which we need not say more, than that the late Mr. Garrick, on an accurate survey, pronounced it to be, in his opinion, the most complete in Europe of its dimensions: it was opened

on Friday, May 30, 1766, with the comedy of the *Conscious Lovers*, and farce of the *Citizen*; on which occasion Mr. Garrick wrote a prologue and epilogue; the prologue was spoken by Mr. Powell, and the epilogue by Mr. Arthur: the scenes were painted by the late Mr. French; they are executed in a masterly stile, and all the decorations are in an elegant taste. We may venture to say, that there are few places where the lovers of the drama will find plays in general, better performed than they are in this theatre.

The Coopers'-hall, situate also in this street east of the Theatre, is a very elegant freestone edifice, with a superb front of the Corinthian order, upon a rustic basement. It was built from a design of the late Mr. William Halfpenny, architect. You ascend by a flight of stairs to the principal room, which is very large and lofty; and in which is a music gallery. In this room is a concert every Friday evening by the gentlemen of the Harmonic Society.

The Custom-house stands near the centre, on the North side of Queen-square. It is a large commodious brick-building, with a piazza of freestone pillars, of the Ionic order, fronting the Square. The situation is very convenient for the merchants, as well as the King's officers, to transact all business relative to the Customs, as being near the Quays, where ships outward bound lie to take in their cargoes, and those which arrive from abroad discharge them. On the north-west corner of the Square is the Excise-office; as is also, at the north-east corner, the Mansion-house, appointed for the residence of the Mayor during the year he continues in that office.

The City Grammar-School, in Unity-street, near the College-Green, is a large commodious building, well adapted to the purpose, in a retired, airy, healthful situation. Here are two masters, both clergymen of the church of England: the head master must be a Master of Arts, he has a salary of eighty pounds a year, and dwells in the house; the under master must not be below the degree of a Bachelor of Arts, his salary is forty pounds a year, and an allowance for a house. This school has two fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford, worth thirty pounds a year each, besides which there are two exhibitions

hibitions of ten pounds a year each, two other at six pounds a year each, and one at five pounds.

There are also the following hospitals and charitable foundations in this city, viz.

St. Peter's-hospital, in St. Peter-street, is the general hospital for the poor of the whole city; and vagrants who are found begging in the streets are taken up and sent hither. It is a large spacious building, and was formerly the Mint for the coinage of money in Bristol. It is under the direction of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Treasurer, &c.— There is also an Apothecary, who has for medicines

.....	£ 120	0	per ann.
A Chaplain,.....	40	0	
Master,.....	50	0	
Matron,.....	30	0	
Clerk,.....	41	12	
Officer,.....	31	4	
Baker,.....	27	6	
Brewer,.....	15	12	

Besides which there are many inferior officers and attendants. For the support of this hospital there is an annual assessment on the several parishes in Bristol; the particulars of which we have already asserted in page 16.

Bristol Infirmary, Earl-street, St. James's, was a large handsome building, with two wings; the situation airy and retired, and had conveniences to receive 150 in-patients. But this limitation being found inadequate to relieve the several objects that applied, it was proposed to erect an Infirmary on a larger scale, one of the wings of which is already built. This charity is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and is conducted on the most extensive liberal plan. Here all real objects from any part of the world, who have the misfortune to receive any accidental injury, are immediately admitted, and every assistance is administered to alleviate their distress. Here the ablest physicians and surgeons give their attendance regularly, and there is an apothecary in the house, who is supplied with the best medicines, &c. The provisions also, and every other necessary are as good as it is possible to procure; and during the patient's illness they have proper nurses appointed to

take care of them. A charity so universal and benevolent as this, has a claim for support, on every individual possessed of ability, who has any feeling for the sufferings of humanity.

Colston's Hospital, for maintaining and educating one hundred boys, on St. Augustine's-Back.

Colston's Charity School, Temple-street, for cloathing and teaching forty boys.

Colston's Alms-house, St. Michael's-hill, for twelve men and twelve women.

St. James's Poor-house, Barr's-lane, for twelve women.

Queen Elizabeth's, likewise called the City Hospital, Christmas-street, for maintaining and educating from forty-four to fifty boys.

Red Maids' School, College-Green, for maintaining and instructing forty girls.

Gift-house, St. James's-Back, for six widows or maidens.

Poor-house, St. James-Back.

Merchants' Hospital, King-street, for nineteen seamen and twelve seamen's widows.

St. Nicholas' Alms-house, King-street, for sixteen elderly women.

Spencer's Alms-house, Lewin's-Mead, for twelve persons upwards of fifty years old.

Burton's Alms-house, Long-Row, for sixteen widows.

Merchant-Tailors' Hospital, Merchant-street, for nine persons.

Elbridge's Charity School, St. Michael's-hill, for teaching twenty-four girls to read, write, &c.

Ridley's Alms-house, Milk-street, for five old batchelors and five old maids.

Aldermen Stevens's Alms-house, Old-Market, for sixteen freemen's widows or daughters.

Trinity, or Dial Hospital, Old-Market, for twenty-two persons above fifty years old.

Redcliff and St. Thomas Charity School, Pile-street, for teaching forty boys to read, write, &c.

Baptist Poor-house, Redcross-street, for four aged persons.

Baptist

Baptist Poor-house, Milk-street, for five old maids or ancient widows.

Redcliff-Hill Alms-house, Redcliff-Hill.

Forster's Alms-house, Steep-street, St. Michael's-Hill, for seven men and seven women, upwards of fifty years old.

Presbyterian Charity School, Stoke's-Croft, for teaching thirty boys reading, writing, &c.

Presbyterian Alms-house, Stoke's-Croft, for twelve women.

Redcliff Poor-house, called Roger Magdalen's of Nonney, without Temple-Gate,

Charity School Temple-Back, for teaching twenty-four girls to read and sew.

Weavers' Hall, Temple-street, for four widows of the Master or Wardens of the Weavers' company.

Aldermen Stevens's Hospital, Temple-street, for twelve women, widows or daughters of freemen, of sixty years old and upwards.

Doctor White's Hospital, Temple-street, for six men and six women.

The Tucker's-Hall, Temple-street, for six old persons, men or women.

All-Saints' Alms-house, Tower-Lane-steps, for eight old women.

Strange's, or St. John's Alms-house, Tower-Lane-steps, for thirteen old women.

For the particulars of the foregoing charities, we refer our readers to a publication printed for Thomas Mills, which may be had of him, or the other booksellers in Bristol, price 1s.

Besides the above there is Lawfords'-Gate Poor-house, for the out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob.

Also the people called Quakers have a Work-house for their poor.

A Dispensary for lying-in women.

St. Michael's and St. Austin's Charity School, for teaching and cloathing twenty-five boys and girls.

There are likewise Sunday Schools, and a Marine Society established for apprenticing and fitting out poor boys for the sea.

Bristol

Bristol had sixteen gates in 1671, as appears by a plan of it published in that year, of which there now remain only the following, viz.

Temple-Gate, the principal entrance into the city from Bath, London, &c. It was built in 1734, is an elegant structure of freestone, consisting of a large arch gate-way of sufficient height for loaded carriages to pass under it: over the centre of this arch, on the South side, are carved the city arms; and on the North side, next Temple-street, are the King's arms: there are two posterns, one on each side, for foot passengers.

St. John's-Gate, on which are erected the tower and spire of St. John's church.

Bridewell has two gates, betwixt which is a prison for the confinement and correction of offenders. There is likewise another prison called Lawford's-Gate Bridewell, whereto those who have done any misdemeanour without the liberties of the city, and in the county of Gloucester, are committed and confined, previous to their being sent to Gloucester to be tried.

The city prison for felons and debtors is called Newgate. The gate, which was one of the principal entrances into the city and castle, was very strong, and had a portcullis for its defence, as appeared by the grooves on the top of the arch, and on each side of the gate-way, which is but lately taken down. The prison is greatly improved and enlarged, so that it is now rendered as convenient and healthy as any prison in the kingdom: there is in it a decent chapel, and an ordinary is appointed by the Corporation to perform divine service therein.

There are five Squares in Bristol, viz.

Queen-Square, which is the largest, includes seven acres and a quarter. There is a spacious gravel walk, with a double row of trees on each of the four sides of the area; this is railed in from the carriage-way before the fronts of the houses, which are handsomely built, and have a noble appearance: there are also walks across at right angles, and from the middle of the four sides. In the centre is an equestrian statue of King William the Third, set up in the year 1736, at the expence of the Corporation: it is of
brass

brass cast; the King is in a Roman habit, with his arms extended, and in his hand a truncheon: the whole of this statue is a most exquisite performance, well worth the observation of the connoisseur; it was done by the late Mr. Rysbrack. On the North side of the Square is the Custom-House, the Mansion-House, and the Excise-Office, of which we have already taken notice.

The other Squares are—King's-Square, Brunswick-Square, and St. James's-Square; those three are in the parish of St. James; Somerset-Square is in St. Mary Redcliff parish; they are all desirable places of residence for those who choose a retired situation; each of them is kept in good order, and remarkably neat and clean.

The College-Green may not be improperly mentioned next; the situation is a pleasing eminence, the ground-plot is of a triangular figure, the walks are all of gravel, well laid out, and on each side of them are many stately elm trees, the shade and refreshing coolness of which cause this place to be much frequented in the Summer evenings; the salubrity of the air, being near the country, and yet but a small distance from the centre of the city, the Quay, &c. and being in the direct road to the Hotwell, makes this place a desirable residence for the valetudinarian; and strangers, whose health does not immediately compel them to go to the Wells or Clifton, frequently have lodgings here. There are several considerable houses on this spot: On the south side of it stand the Cathedral, St. Augustine's church, and the old gate that formerly led to the Monastery; on the north side is St. Mark's church, commonly called the Mayor's chapel.

The Quay is generally esteemed one of the finest mercantile havens in Europe; it is upwards of a mile in extent, reaching from St. Giles's-Bridge to Bristol-Bridge, and is all the way embanked by a firm wall coped with large hewn stone, from which to the front buildings is such a considerable breadth, without interruption, as to make it one continued wharf. It goes under several distinct names, that part of it from Bristol-Bridge to the turn of the river opposite Redcliff-Parade, is called the Back; and from hence following the course of the river downwards, is called the Grove;

Grove ; here is a dock dug out from the river, which will contain ten large ships ; further on is also another such dock ; on the West side of this last is a building, erected on fourteen pillars of cast iron, called the Great Crane, used for loading and unloading ships lying at this dock ; it is a curious piece of mechanism, constructed by the ingenious Mr. Padmore, and well worth observation : from hence to the mouth of the river Froom, is called the Gibb. All these parts of the Quay are formed on the banks of the main river, called the Avon, which takes its rise from a spring near Broad-Hindon, in Wiltshire, about a mile from the head of the Thames ; it runs by Wootton-Basset, Chippenham, Melksham, Bradford, Bath, and so on to Bristol ; it is but a narrow river, and here it is scarcely more than 120 yards in breadth at high water, and at low water is almost dry, so that the ships lie aground in a soft bed of mud ; the spring tides rise here to the height of twenty feet and upwards, so that there is depth of water sufficient for ships of the greatest burthen and fully laden, to come up close to the walls, and there discharge their cargoes. From hence, the river being joined by the Froom, passes on by the Hotwell, between the rocks of St. Vincent, and, in a serpentine course of about eight miles, discharges itself into the Severn sea.

What is called the Quay, and by no other name, is formed on the East bank of the river Froom, which is a small stream that takes its rise near Dodington, in Gloucestershire, thirteen miles East from Bristol. This river formerly ran through Baldwin-street, and emptied itself into the Avon at the upper end of the Back by Bristol-Bridge. The present Quay was dug in the year 1247, the ground being purchased for the purpose of the Abbot William Bradstone and the Convent of St. Augustine, when the old course of the river was filled up, and the current turned into the present channel ; the confluence of the two rivers being now at the point called Gibb-Taylor, from whence to St. Giles's-Bridge it is nearly half a mile in length, in a strait line. Here the greater number of shipping lie, and make a noble appearance ; the vast quantities of different merchandize daily seen on the wharfs, is a convincing
proof

proof of the very great trade carried on in the port of Bristol. There are cranes erected in proper places for loading and unloading ships, which cranes are all numbered for the more readily finding any vessel lying near thereunto; and opposite to the different parts of the Quay are several yards for building and repairing ships, &c. which being near the centre of business, are very convenient for the inspection of the merchants, captains, or any person they may appoint to superintend their naval works. And about a mile from Bristol, on the left hand side of the road leading to the Hotwell, are Champion's Docks, where have lately been built several ships of war for the service of Government, and likewise many ships and vessels are daily building for the merchants' service: here are dry-docks, for compleating or repairing, of such magnitude as to hold a ship of 74 guns, and a dock with water, wherein forty sail of large vessels deeply laden, may securely lie afloat. From St. Augustine's Back over the From, is a Draw-bridge, much admired for the simplicity of its construction; it requires only two people, one on each side of the river, to elevate it, for the Severn barks and other vessels to pass through during the time of the tides; these barks are generally stationed between this and another bridge, about two hundred yards higher up, called St. Giles's, which terminates the Quay on one end, as does Bristol-Bridge on the other.

Bristol-Bridge is erected on the foundations of the Old Bridge, which was begun to be taken down in the year 1760, and the present one, from a plan of Mr. Bridges, architect, was finished building, and opened the 17th of September 1768. It is of hewn stone, brought from the quarries of Courtfield, bordering on the river Wye, in Monmouthshire, consisting of three circular arches; the piers are forty-two feet long and ten thick, the span of the segment of the centre arch is fifty feet, the two side arches are thirty-nine feet each. It has a ballustrade of Portland-stone seven feet high, and a raised way on each side for foot passengers, secured from the carriage-way by iron pillars and chains; at each end are two freestone buildings for the collectors who receive the tolls; the whole design is pleasing and elegant: From it is seen, on the South-west side, St.

Nicholas church, and that part of the Quay called the Back, which is principally taken up by coasting vessels and market boats; and farther on, rising above the river, is Redcliff Parade, a very neat range of new built houses, from whence there is a most extensive and delightful view of great part of the city, shipping, and country adjacent.

We cannot close our description of the several places worth observation in Bristol without taking notice of Brandon-Hill, as being within the liberties of the city. It is a mountain of a conic form, at least two hundred feet in perpendicular height from its base, ending almost in a point at the top, where formerly stood a small chapel dedicated to St. Brandon; from hence the city is seen to the greatest advantage, for being so near, it appears as it were a map, and there is a delightful view of the country for many miles around. The hill seems to be for the most part a rock, covered with a thin stratum of earth, which in some places towards the summit is quite bare. This rock for hardness and closeness of grain is nearly equal to porphyry, though not susceptible of bearing a polish, as it is not of the marble kind; it is highly prized by artists for the purpose of grinding colours or hard substances, for which there is not any stone in the world superior to it; but the difficulty of sawing and working renders it so very expensive, that it is but rarely wrought. Around the sides, quite up to the top, grow large bushes, whereon the inhabitants spread their linen to dry after washing. In the civil wars this hill was fortified against the city by Cromwell's army, and part of the trenches then made yet remain. On the South side of the lower part is a pleasant walk that leads from the College-Green to Clifton, and there is building a row of neat houses, some of which are finished and inhabited.

We have only further to remark, that no place in England is better regulated with respect to the police than Bristol, and the city is every where well paved and lighted with lamps, which are kept burning during their proper hours the whole year.

Of the HOTWELL.

ITS SITUATION AND FIRST DISCOVERY, NATURE AND VIRTUE OF THE WATER, AND IN WHAT DISORDERS ITS USE IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED; DESCRIPTION OF CLIFTON, AND OF THE COUNTRY SEVERAL MILES ROUND BRISTOL, IN THE COURSE OF WHICH, EVERY THING THAT IS CURIOUS OR WORTHY OF OBSERVATION IS POINTED OUT.

THE Hotwell is distant one mile and a half westward from the city of Bristol, on the Gloucestershire side of the river Avon, in the parish of Clifton. The river here is but little if any broader than it is at Bristol, and is almost dry at low water; but on the full and change of the moon the spring tides rise to the height of thirty to thirty-six feet perpendicular, so that there is sufficient depth of water for a 70 gun ship of war to pass up or down with safety. On each side of the river rises a most magnificent range of stupendous craggy rocks; those on the Hotwell side are called St. Vincent's, on the highest of which* was formerly a chapel dedicated to that saint, who was a native of Spain, and suffered martyrdom at Valencia, anno 305, therefore the spring was antiently called St. Vincent's well. These rocks for the most part, when broken up, are of a brown or chocolate colour'd marble, very hard, close grained, and on being struck with a hammer emit a strong sulphurous stench: When sawed into slabs, it appears beautifully variegated throughout with veins of white, bluish grey, yellow, or faint red; and as it bears as high a polish as any of the foreign marbles, it is frequently wrought for chimney-pieces, &c. much of it is also used as ballast for the shipping and for making lime, for which last purpose there is not any stone in England equal to it for strength and whiteness; and on this account there is great demand for it abroad. Here

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* About one third of the way down this rock (where are now the remains of a windmill) is a large cavern called Giant's-hole, it is supposed to have been an old hermitage, and originally to have communicated with the surface near the chapel.

are many quarry-men daily employed in blowing up and rending the rocks with gunpowder, and it frequently happens on these occasions, that a huge fragment, singly of many tons weight, is thrown off, and falling with an increased velocity, makes the most horrible crash, as it repeatedly strikes the precipice; this, together with the loud report of the explosion, is most awfully sublime and grand, emulating thunder, being re-echoed from on every side by the surrounding cliffs.

As these rocks on one side of the river so perfectly coincide with the opposite (the strata of each running in correspondent parallels) most people concur in opinion that they were once united in the same body, and have been separated by some dreadful convulsion of Nature. Possibly it might have happened at the general deluge. James Lacy, Esq. the designer of Ranelagh-house, was consulted on the project of building a bridge of one arch from rock to rock over the river Avon; Mr. Vick, an eminent wine-merchant, of Bristol, who died about thirty-six years ago, bequeathed one thousand pounds towards this undertaking, which if ever put in execution and perfected, will be the noblest bridge of one arch in the world.

On the blowing up of these rocks, between the joints of the different strata, in crevices and small cavities, it is that those crystals known by the name of Bristol stones are found, some of which are exceedingly clear, colourless, and brilliant, and of so hard a nature as to cut glass, which gave rise to their being called Bristol diamonds: We have seen some of them set in rings, &c. in their natural state, which had all the appearance of being as well cut, and of as high a polish and lustre, as if they had been wrought by the most skilful lapidary; some few are found tinged with a purple, and others of a yellow colour, these last may not improperly be termed amethysts and topazes.

In passing along by the shops, we see exposed for sale pieces of stone incrustated with clusters of glittering forms resembling crystals, which the venders call Bristol stones, but these incrustations are generally nothing but spar, of a quite different nature from the other, being soft, and if put into a fire soon become lime, while the true stone suffers no alteration

alteration thereby ; however they answer the purpose well enough for the decoration of grottos, &c.

The criterion by which to distinguish the true crystal stones from spar is, that if an attempt be made to cut glass with spar, it being soft breaks, also if it be put into a fire, it presently calcines into lime ; aqua-fortis likewise corrodes it, but takes no effect on crystal ; and the shoots of spar are triangular or pentangular, but those of crystal are hexagonal and terminate in a point.

Was it not that the river exhibits rather a muddy appearance, imagination could not form any thing more enchanting and beautiful than the views about the Hotwell, whether seen from below, or from the summit of the cliffs ; the richness and grandeur of the scene are inconceivable ; in some places the rocks, venerably majestic, rise perpendicular, or overhanging, craggy, and bare ; in others they are cloathed with the most luxuriant shrubs and stately trees, all in their wildest state, rising one above the other, displaying the greatest variety of verdure, accompanied with every hue, and elegance of colour, that Nature can bestow on her most favorite production, to gratify the sense and charm the eye ; the turf also on which we tread abounds with aromatic plants, geraniums, &c. natives of this spot, and which are not to be met with in any other part of England ; they here grow spontaneously, and the air being perfumed with their refreshing fragrance, the valitudinarian seems to breathe new life, and again enjoys the blessings that await returning health and cheerfulness. From the bottom of these cliffs, on the East brink of the river, issues the Bristol Hotwell water, so deservedly esteemed for its efficacy in a variety of disorders. The spring arises out of an aperture in the solid rock, about ten feet above the surface of the river at low water, and is computed to discharge about forty gallons in a minute. Tradition tells us that it was at first discovered by some sailors in passing up and down the river in their boats, and that they used it outwardly for scorbutic complaints, and healing old sores ; on this account it was that some persons made a kind of brick reservoir for it, which was paved at the bottom, and in this state it remained till the beginning of the last century

century. What first rendered this water so famous, was a circumstance that happened about the year 1680, when some persons of consequence in Bristol afflicted with the diabetes died, notwithstanding the faculty had tried every means in their power to conquer the disorder; therefore this terrible disease was deemed incurable: One William Gagg, a baker, who lived in Castle-street, being seized with it, was despaired of by all who knew him; but he one night dreaming that he drank plentifully of the Hotwell water, was wonderfully relieved by it; following the impulse of his dream, he the next morning tried it, and found it to answer his wish so effectually, that on continuing the use of it a few days he came abroad, and recovered to the great surprize of every body who knew him. This one remarkable instance was sufficient to recommend the water to others labouring under the same complaint, and accordingly it was found to answer expectation. From this time the virtues of the water becoming more generally known, it increased in reputation, and was so much frequented by strangers, &c. that in 1690 the Corporation of Bristol thought the spring worth their notice, and Sir John Knight, the Mayor, endeavoured to have it inclosed in such manner as to prevent the tide on rising to mix with and foul it; for this purpose a stone work was raised to a greater height than the tides ever rose to, but this occasioned such a vast weight of water in the inclosure, as to change the course of the spring, and it was in danger of being lost. In 1695 the Merchant Venturers of Bristol, who are Lords of the Manor of Clifton, granted a building lease to Sir Thomas Day, Robert Yates, Thomas Callowhill, and other citizens, and they recovering the spring, erected the Hotwell-House, and made a foundation for placing pumps, whereby the water might be raised to the height of thirty feet; they also contrived pipes for the waste water of the spring to run into the river; in these pipes are valves, which remain open to let the water out, but shut against any that would force its way in; this it was thought would effectually answer the purpose of keeping the spring pure and unadulterate, yet the high tides still continue to get admission, as is imagined through some undiscoverable fissures

fissures in the rock, and they are obliged for some time after the ebbing of every tide to pump out all the water that was fouled on its rising. It has been remarked that neither the seasons of the year, nor changes of weather, cause any alteration either as to quantity or quality, only that sometimes after long and heavy rains it is a little discoloured and colder than usual; this is doubtless occasioned by the rain making its way through some crevices of the rock, and falling in with the spring as it rises; but in an hour or two after the ceasing of such hard rains the water again becomes pure and recovers its pristine taste and warmth, which shews that the grand receptacle from whence it flows is no way disturbed by it; and it is natural to suppose, that in its passage through such a vast bed of rocks, over different strata, and among such a variety of mineral and other substances, it must be impregnated with their several virtues.

Many experiments have been made to discover the distinguishing properties of this water by several eminent physicians and others; from repeated trials it has been found that Farenheit's thermometer stood at fifty degrees in the common spring-water of the neighbouring rock-house; the water of the Hotwell, taken immediately from the pump, raised it to 76 degrees, warm milk from the cow to 89, and as the heat of a healthy person seldom exceeds the degree of 96, it follows that the Bristol water is little more than three-fourths of the human heat; the Hot-bath at Bath raised the thermometer to 114 degrees, and the Cross-bath there to 107.

The water of the Hotwell, beheld in the glass, appears perfectly pellucid, sparkling, and abounding with air bubbles, which are continually rising from the bottom and sides to the surface, as if in a state of fermentation; is of a whitish colour, which gradually goes off as it grows cold, nor can it afterwards by any heat of fire ever be raised to the like colour again; this plainly indicates that something very subtle is contained therein, not recoverable by art: Wherefore to have it in perfection it must be drank at the spring, where it has a delicate, soft, milky taste, beyond that of any other medicinal water in the known world, tho' in reality it is hard, and will not dissolve soap equally, but
curdles

curdles into white masses; neither will it wash linen, or extract tea so well as common water; but if it be kept open, and exposed for three weeks or a longer time, it will answer those purposes as well as the best common water; it leaves a sort of stipticity or dryness upon the palate, and is perfectly without smell, very pleasing and grateful to the stomach, cooling, and quenches thirst.

On evaporation it is found to contain an alkaline earth, resembling levigated pearls; so subtle and fine that no art can imitate it; suspended by means of fixed air, together with a nitrous and a small portion of marine salts.

Doctor Higgins, one of the first Lecturers and teachers of Chymistry in London, having been at great pains particularly to analyze this water, says, that a Winchester gallon contains

Of calcareous earth combined with vitriolic acid in the form of selenite,	}	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Of calcareous earth combined with acidulous gas,			
Of marine salt of magnesia,	}	1	$12\frac{3}{4}$
Of sea salt,			
		0	$5\frac{1}{4}$
		0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	
		2	9

It moreover contains eight ounce measures of acidulous gas, beyond the quantity retained by the calcareous earth in the heat of boiling water, and two ounce measures of air, equal if not superior to atmospheric air in purity.

It has not any animal, vegetable, or sulphurous particles, so that being void of the seeds of corruption, it receives no taint through length of time, or alteration of climate, but retains its purity in whatever part of the world it is sent to, which occasions so great a demand for it abroad, that there are few places now where it is not to be procured. To those who cannot have recourse to the fountain-head, we recommend as the best method, preparatory to its being drank, to place a bottle of the Bristol water in a pan, first drawing the cork (the pan should be as deep as the bottle is high) then having ready a kettle of boiling water, pour it into the pan quite up to the neck, let

let the bottle stand therein a few minutes, and it will communicate to it very nearly the same degree of heat it had when taken from the spring; by this means it is rendered more agreeable to the taste, and its virtues receive greater powers of exertion.

Having had recourse to the most approved authors that have hitherto treated on the Bristol water to assist us in the knowledge of its several virtues, and in what disorders it is esteemed the most beneficial, we find it strongly recommended in consumptions, weakness of the lungs, and all cases attended with hectic fever and heat; in uterine and other internal hæmorrhages, in immoderate discharge of the menses, in old diarrhœas and dysenteries, in the fluor albus, in gleet, and the diabetes, for which it is extolled as a specific, and in other cases where the secretions are too much increased, and the humours too thin, in the stone and gravel, in the stranguary, in colliquative sweats, in scorbutic and similar cases, in cholics, in the gout and rheumatism, loss of appetite and indigestion, and in many other diseases; externally it is also of great use in sore and inflamed eyes, in scrophulous and cancerous ulcers, and other similar cases.

Doctor Keir says, "it has been found that consumptions, even in their last stages, when the obstructed parts of the lungs were come to suppuration, and an ulcer was manifest, when the body has been wasted to a skeleton, when nocturnal sweats were profuse, and even colliquative diarrhœas were common, a sudden stop has been put to the rapid career; the symptoms gradually mitigated, and a recovery at last obtained by the regular and long continued use of this water, and a strict milk diet:" And in scorbutic and convulsive cholicks, spasms, and convulsions, the Doctor informs us the water has succeeded beyond imagination. Also in the diabetes he says, "But among all the remedies hitherto recommended in the cure of a diabetes, none comes up to the medicinal hot waters of Bristol; these have of late years been reputed almost a specific in this distemper, and certainly not without reason, since daily experience proclaims the truth." And further he tells us, that "In general, the use of these waters is both innocent and safe,

notwithstanding their powerful virtues; the patients in most cases may drink freely of them, and without reserve; and though it is not always so, yet if any one will venture without directions, he knows of no medicinal water, in the use of which a person may with less risk be his own physician."

The proper season for drinking is the warmer months, for although the waters differ nothing sensibly, nor are altered by the seasons, yet is their use much more advantageous in Summer than in Winter; because then perspiration is freest, and the operation of the water is greatly promoted by the warmth of the weather; whereas in Winter the external cold, especially in weak people, suppresses perspiration, hinders the alterative quality of the waters, and throws them off without effect by the sensible excretions. Add to this that in Summer there are more opportunities, and better conveniences for the free enjoyment of air, and use of exercise, which in many distempers contribute not a little to the cure.

As to any previous preparation, where the particular circumstances of the distemper do not otherwise require it, very little is necessary. A gentle vomit of ipecacuanha, or laxative of rhubarb and cassia, may be of service to cleanse away the impurities and phlegm lodging in the first passages, which might otherwise be carried into the circulation with the water, and there do mischief. In some cases, as scurvy, gouts, and rheumatisms, brisker purges may be requisite; and in the course of drinking, various indications may occur, about which no particular directions can be given.

The usual method of drinking the water is to go to the Pump-room in the morning and drink a glass of it, which contains a full half pint, and then to sit down with the company in the room half an hour; a band of music plays every morning during the season, for the support of which each person that chooses it subscribes five shillings. For those who prefer exercise to sitting still, there is a colonnade with shops erected under the rocks, and a gravel walk shaded with trees by the side of the river, which has been considerably extended, so that the invalid
has

has an opportunity of a pleasant and dry walk in the wettest weather, or of a cool and shady one in the warmest season; add to which, if it be at the time of the tide's coming in or going out, they will be agreeably entertained with seeing the variety of vessels that are continually passing by. When the half hour is expired, another such glass is to be drank; and about five o'clock in the afternoon the like quantity to be repeated, and in the same manner. This is to be continued for the first two or three days, after which the water may be encreased to three glasses in the morning before breakfast, staying half an hour between each, and as much in the afternoon. These six glasses a day are generally the common quantity each person drinks during their stay at the Hotwells, which is so far from being thought a task, that it is done with avidity, as being so very grateful and pleasant to the taste.

There are some few, on their first drinking the water, finding it astringent in the bowels, discontinue it; others have complained of its flying up into their heads, and being alarmed thereat, have also left it off; but a little perseverance in those cases would have set all to rights, and convinced them that they had not any thing to fear from these seeming ill effects. Many also who having drank the water for some time, without any apparent advantage, have imagined that they received no benefit, and have gone away as they supposed unrelieved; but the good effects of the water, tho' slow, are sure, and they have found the advantage some time after, and repented their not having made a longer stay.

It is a fact well known, and much to be lamented, that of the many consumptive patients who are continually coming to the Hotwell, there are few of them that are not past all remedy before their arrival, and are only sent thither when their lungs are in such state, that nothing less than the creation of new ones could effect a recovery. We do not wish to cast any reflection on the gentlemen of the faculty whose advice they have consulted, but we are afraid it is too often a practice with them not to part with a patient, whilst they have the least probability of success; when they find their art ineffectual, and the case desperate, then,

and not till then, the physician consigns his patient to the Bristol Hotwell to try the effect of the water, by which he avoids the imputation of their dying under his hands: Whereas, had they been sent here at the first, in all probability the water alone, or with very little assistance, would have wrought a cure; and we doubt not, but that multitudes of those whom consumptions have carried off, might have been saved had they applied in time.

The water at the Hotwell is equally good all the year, though during the Winter there are few except invalids that remain there; strangers who come either for health or pleasure, commonly arrive about the beginning of May, from which time to the end of September, there is generally a great resort of company, therefore that is termed the season. We may with truth affirm, that there is not any public place in the kingdom, where there are better accommodations of every kind for their reception; the provisions of every sort, are plenteous, and reasonable; the vegetable productions, early and excellent; and for those who cannot walk, or prefer riding, there is the finest country in the world either for carriages or on horseback; the Downs are near and spacious, the access to them easy, and the exercise is enjoyed in a pure air, enlivened by the most agreeable prospects on every side. From hence is seen the Bristol river quite down to Kingroad or the Severn sea, with the ships and vessels continually moving or lying at anchor, and across it the view is terminated by the lofty mountains in Wales.

At about three quarters of a mile's distance from the Hotwell, lower down on the same side of the river, is the New Hotwell. The water here is supposed to contain the same virtues as the other; but as there is only one house, and no convenience for company, it is but little frequented, therefore the water issuing from this spring is for the most part vended abroad.

No persons need be at a loss for amusement during their residence at the Hotwell: There are often excursions down the river in boats, and sometimes musical parties that go down as far as Portfet; these generally take a cold collation with them, and going on shore dine in the woods there,
which

which are exceedingly rural, shady, and pleasant, and from the different openings, command a fine view of the Bristol Channel as far as the Holms Islands, the Welch mountains opposite, and the country round about: here they stay and regale themselves till the tide of flood, and then return; the effect of the music on the water, especially when re-echoed from the rocks, is enchanting, and inspires the most agreeable sensations. There are also two very large elegant public rooms; the one called the Old, or Upper Long-Room, kept by J. Barton; the other, which is opposite, is called the Lower, or New Long-Room, kept by — Foreman. At these rooms are public breakfasts during the season every Monday and Thursday alternately, with cotillions and country dances, for which each person pays 1s. 6d. The balls are on Tuesdays. Subscription for walking in the rooms and gardens, and reading the newspapers is 5s. and for the balls one guinea; this at each room. Subscribers to the balls are allowed two tickets, which admit two ladies: Non-subscribers 5s. each ball. William Pennington, Esq. presides at this place as Master of the Ceremonies, and is distinguished in the rooms by a medalion and ribbon. This gentleman was inducted to office in 1785, under the patronage of the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Cloyne, and with the unanimous voice of a numerous circle of nobility and gentry. His office, like those at Bath, is attended with emolument as well as honour; every stranger who visits the Hotwells paying him an acknowledgment for his attention. Soon after his induction to office, he directed that regulations be hung up in the rooms for preserving the dignity of the public entertainments, viz.

The Master of the Ceremonies, whose inclination coincides with his duty to conduct the entertainments of this place with proper decorum, yet without unnecessary restraint, requests the favor of the company attending to the following rules.

1st. That a certain row of seats be set apart at the upper end of the room, for ladies of precedence, and foreigners of fashion.

2d. That every lady who has a right to precedence, deliver her card to the Master of the Ceremonies on her entering the room.

3d.

3d. That no gentleman appear with a sword or with spurs in these rooms, or on a ball night in boots.

4th. That after a lady has called her dance, her place in the next is at the bottom ; and for the future it is to be understood that no lady of rank can avail herself of it, after the country dances are begun.

5th. That on ball nights, when minuets are danced, ladies who intend dancing there, will sit in a front row, for the convenience of being taken out and returning to their places.

6th. That on all occasions ladies are admitted to these rooms in hats, not excepting the balls given to the Master of the Ceremonies.

7th. That the subscription-balls will begin as soon as possible after seven o'clock, and conclude at eleven, on account of the health of the company.

8th. It is earnestly requested, that when a lady has gone down the dance, she will be so polite, as not to retire till it is concluded.

W. PENNINGTON.

Having now gone through with what particularly related to the Hotwell, we proceed to a description of the country for some miles round Bristol, and shall begin with Clifton, as being the parish in which the Hotwell is situated, from whence to the city a street of houses reaches almost the whole way by the side of the river, and is the general road for carriages.

CLIFTON is universally allowed to be one of the most agreeable, healthy, and pleasant villages in the kingdom ; the air is so remarkably pure and salubrious as to occasion its being stiled the English Montpellier ; it lies in the hundred of King's-Barton ; is situated on the south and west of a cliff or hill (whence its name) one mile westward of the city of Bristol, over great part of which it commands a very pleasing prospect, as also of the ships and vessels that on the flood and ebb tides sail up and down the Avon. On the opposite shore the well cultivated lands of Somersetshire present themselves in a very beautiful landscape, rising gradually four or five miles from the verge of the river to the top of Dundry-hill, whereon

is

is a high tower, esteemed the Proteus of the weather, as being commonly enveloped with mist, so as scarcely to be visible against rain, but on the contrary, if it is seen clear and distinct, it denotes that it will be a fine day. Clifton church stands upon the crown of the hill, it has nothing remarkable or worth observation; service is performed therein every Sunday morning and afternoon; but on account of the great increase of buildings, and as it was adjudged to be too far distant for invalids residing at or near the Hotwell, and for those who have not the convenience of a carriage, a chapel has been erected near Dowry-Square, which, having no endowment, is supported by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants and strangers that come to the Wells and frequent this chapel, for the payment of a minister, &c. to officiate therein; another chapel is also building at the upper end of Albermarle-Row, for those belonging to Lady Huntingdon's society.

The delightful situation of Clifton, has long since tempted several persons of large fortune to make it their principal residence, and others continuing to follow the example, has occasioned the hill to be almost every where covered with respectable mansions, most of them built with freestone in a very elegant stile, and well deserving attention: Here are also a great number of handsome houses built purposely for letting lodgings, some nearly adjoining the Hotwell; at a small distance is Dowry-Square, the Parade, and for those who choose a gentle elevation, there is Albermarle-Row, and above that are others still higher, rising in every gradation to the top of Clifton-hill, where are many airy pleasant houses that command a fine prospect of the country round; further on are Boyce's-Buildings, and on Clifton-Down is Sion-Row, with many others in different places, which would take up too much of our room to particularize; we shall only observe that in general they are convenient comfortable dwellings, genteelly fitted up, and well suited to the purpose of such as come to the Hotwell for pleasure only, as well as for those who resort thither for the benefit of the waters and re-establishment of health. The general price paid for lodgings, either at the Hotwells or Clifton, is 10s. a week for each
room

room from the 25th of March to the 29th of September, from which time to the 25th of March again, is only 5s. each room; servants rooms half price: And for those who choose to board, the usual price is 16s. a week each person, over and above what is paid for lodging; this for any time of the year: Servants are boarded at half price.

Of the many principal houses at Clifton we shall only point out three, as being most particularly interesting, and worth the observation of strangers.

On the south side, opposite to the church, is Mrs. Goldney's; celebrated for a grotto, composed of a vast variety of the most rare and curious shells, which have been collected and brought hither from almost every part of the globe; these are all displayed in a very beautiful manner, and the interstices are every where enriched with Bristol and other stones, different kinds of spar, mundic, metallic ores, fossils, petrefactions, &c. The floor is paved with a very fine mosaic brick, made for the purpose; at the upper end, in a cavity, is the statue of a river god, leaning upon an urn, out of which issues a translucent stream of water, supplied by means of a small fire-engine; this runs murmuring over some rough stones, part of it into the hollow of a large escallop or oyster shell, said to weigh near three hundred pounds, and from over its indented brim, the water in pleasing gentle rills, falls into a reservoir underneath, wherein are several gold and silver fish. Here is also another cavity intended to represent a lion's den, and in it two figures of that animal, a male and female, well executed. From the grotto is a subterraneous passage that leads to one of the finest terrace walks in England. Here such a continued variety of rich and beautiful views present themselves to the eye, that the most fertile imagination cannot form an idea equal to it. The gardens are extensive, kept in excellent order, and altho' in the old taste, are much admired; in them are a canal, fountains, &c. supplied with water by the same fire-engine that supplies the grotto. This canal contains a great number of gold and silver fish; on the sides of it are grass plats. The several walks and avenues are decorated with statues, &c. and bordered with lofty trees, whose verdure affords
a cool

a cool refreshing shade in the most sultry season of the year.

A little to the north-east of Mrs. Goldney's, is a capital house, built by Paul Fisher, Esq. now belonging to James Crofs, Esq. It was designed by Mr. Ware, and the plan and elevation published in his *System of Architecture*.

We will now pass by the other several houses which grace Clifton-hill, and leaving the church on the right hand proceed to Clifton-Down; in the road leading to which, is a range of elegant buildings; at the farther end of them, on the east side as you enter the Down, is a house that belonged to the late Sir William Draper, now inhabited by William Gordon, Esq. which we remark for having on the right hand of the front as you stand facing it, an obelisk of freestone, with this inscription on the base:

Gulielmo Pitt, Comiti de Chatham.
Hoc Amicitiae privatae Testimonium,
Simul et Honoris publici Monumentum;
Posuit Gulielmus Draper.

On the left hand, to answer the obelisk, is a cenotaph, consisting of a raised tomb, supporting a large vase, with an urn at the top, well executed in freestone: On the side of the vase are the following elegant verses:

SISTE GRADUM, SI QUA EST BRITONUM TIBI CURA VIATOR,
SISTE GRADUM; VACUO RECOLAS INSCRIPTA SEPULCHRO
TRISTIA FATA VIRUM, QUOS BELLICUS ARDOR E' O'UM
PROH DOLOR! HAUD UNQUAM REDITUROS, MISIT AD ORBEM:
NEC TIBI SIT LUGURE PUDOR, SI FORTE TUORUM
NOMINA NOTA LEGAS, SED CUM TERRAQUE MARIQUE.
INVICTOS HEROUM ANIMOS, ET FACTA REVOLVES
SI PATRIE TE TANGIT AMOR, SI FAMA BRITANNUM,
PARCE TRIUMPHALES LACHRIMIS ASPERCERE LAUROS.
QUIN SI ÆSIE PENETRARE SINUS, ATQUE ULTIMA GANGIS
PANDERE CLAUSTRA PARES, INDOSQUE LACESSERE BELLO,
EX HIS VIRTUTEM DISCAS, VERUMQUE LABOREM;
FORTUNAM EX ALIIS.

And beneath on a table :

Sacred
 To the Memory of those departed Warriors
 of the Seventy Ninth Regiment
 By whose Valour, Discipline, and Perseverance,
 The French Land Forces in Asia
 were first withstood and repulsed ;
 The Commerce of Great Britain preserved ;
 Her Settlements rescued from impending Destruction.
 The memorable Defence of Madrafs,
 The decisive Battle of WANDEWASH,
 Twelve strong and important Fortresses,
 Three superb Capitals
 ARCOT, PONDICHERRY, MANILLA,
 And the PHILLIPINE ISLANDS,
 are lasting Monuments of their Military Glory.
 Their generous Treatment
 of a vanquished Enemy
 Exhibits an illustrious Example
 of true Fortitude and Moderation,
 worthy of being transmitted
 to latest Posterity,
 That future Generations may know
 Humanity is the Characteristic
 of BRITISH CONQUERORS.

The sides of the table are inscribed with the names of
 the officers of the seventy-ninth regiment who fell in Asia.

Field-Officers, . . C. Brereton, J. Moore.

Captains, Knutall, Stewart, Wingfield, Delaval,
 Chrisholm, Cheshyre, Upfield, Strahan,
 Muir, Moore.

Lieutenants, . . . Whaley, G. Browne, Hopkins, Robinson,
 T. Browne, Le Grand, Winchelsea, Roston,
 Campbell, Fryer, Turner, Richbell,
 Bouchier, Busteed, Hardwick.

Ensigns, Collins, Vassette, La Tour, Horler, Mac
 Mahon.

Surgeons, Smith, Atherton.

At

At the ends of the tomb, in small oval tables, is the following:

Siege of Madrafs raised,.....	Feb. 17,....	1759
Conjeveran taken by storm,....	April 13,....	1759
Battle of Wandewash gained,...	Jan. 22,....	1760
Arcot recovered,	Feb. 10,....	1760
Corical taken,.....	April 5,....	1760
The lines of Pondicherry stormed, Sep. 10,....		1760
Pondicherry surrendered, ..	Jan. 16,....	1761
Manilla taken by storm,.....	Oct. 6,....	1762

On Clifton-Down there are ancient fortifications and intrenchments, where the remains of a windmill now stand, and coins of the later Roman Emperors have frequently been found about the camp; there are other intrenchments opposite on the Somersetshire side of the river Avon. They are all supposed to be the works of the Roman soldiers under Ostorius, who caused fortifications to be raised in many places along that river, above and below Bristol, which was probably the reason why the Britons gave the name of *Caer Oder, i. e. *Castrum Osterij*, to that city.

St. Vincent's rocks and their neighbourhood are known to produce a variety of plants, either peculiar to the place, or very rarely to be met with; the following is a more correct list of them than has yet appeared. We have arranged them alphabetically under the Linnæan names, to which are added the English names, also where they are to be found, and at what season of the year; this method we thought would in general be more acceptable to our readers than if we had only classed them in the order of Linnæus.

<i>ÆGILOPS. incurvata.</i> Sea hard-grafs. By the river's side.	} June to August
<i>ALOPECURUS. paniceus.</i> Bearded fox-tail grafs. St. Vincent's rock,.....	} June to August
<i>ANETHUM. fœniculum.</i> Fennel. Below Giant's-hole.....	} July and Aug.
<i>ANTIRRHINUM. cymbalaria.</i> Ivy-leav'd toadflax. Walls about Clifton.	} June to Sept.

K 2

Aquilegia.

* Vide page 2.

- AQUILEGIA. vulgaris.* Columbines. St. Vincent's rock. } June.
ARENARIA. rubra. Purple sandwort, or sea spurry. By the river side. } June to August
ARENARIA. tenuifolia. Fine-leav'd sandwort. The foot of St. Vincent's rock. } June and July.
ASPARAGUS. officinalis. Common sparagus. Meadow below Cook's Folly. } July and Aug.
ASPLENIUM. ceterach. Spleenwort. Common. } May to Sept.
ASPLENIUM. ruta muraria. White spleenwort, or maidenhair. Common. } June to Sept.
**ARABIS. stricta.* Rough wall-creffe. On many parts of the rocks. } March to May,

BRYUM. extinctorium. Extinguisher bryum. Various places on St. Vincent's rocks. } Oct. to August following.
BRYUM. pomifor. Apple bryum. On the rocks in Leigh-wood, rare. . . . } March and Ap.
BUPLEURUM. tenuissimum. Least thorum-wax, or hare's ear. In the meadows below Cook's Folly. . . } July and Aug.

CARDUUS. acaulis. Dwarf thistle. St. Vincent's rock. } July.
CHENOPODIUM. maritimum. Sea goosefoot. By the river side. } August.
CHLORA. perfoliata. Perfoliate yellowwort. St. Vincent's rocks and Leigh-wood. } July.

COCHLEARIA.

* We have given a plate of this very rare plant, as from what we can collect, no figure of it has yet been published. Linnæus does not mention it, but the reader may find an accurate description of it in Hudson's *Flora Anglica*. It has probably been mistaken for the *Cardamine bellidifolia*, or daisy lady's smock, which is not a native of St. Vincent's rocks, although reported as such by many writers.

- COCHLEARIA. anglica.** Sea scurvy-grafs. }
 By the river fide. } May.
COTYLEDON. umbilicus veneris. Navel-
 wort, or wall pennywort. St. }
 Vincent's rock. } June to August.

DIGITALIS. perpurea. Purple fox-glove. }
 Leigh-wood, and near Cook's } July.
 Folly. }

ERIGERON. acre. Blue erigeron, or blue }
 fleabane. St. Vincent's rocks. } July and Aug.
EUPHORBIA. exigua. Dwarf spurge. At }
 the foot of St. Vincent's rocks. } July.

GALEOPSIS. ladanum. Red dead nettle, }
 or nettle-hemp. St. Vincent's } June to August
 rocks. }
GALIUM. montanum. Mountain ladies }
 bedstraw. St. Vincent's rocks, } July and Aug.
 near Clifton-turnpike. }
GERANIUM. maritimum. Sea crane's- }
 bill. By the river fide. } June and July.
GERANIUM. sanguineum. Bloody crane's- }
 bill. On St. Vincent's rocks. } July and Aug.
 Common. }
GLAUX. maritima. Sea milkwort, or }
 black saltwort, By the river fide. } June and July.

HIPPOCREPIS. comosa. Tufted horse- }
 shoe vetch. Near Giant's-hole. } July.
HYPERICUM. humifusum. Trailing St. }
 John's wort. Clifton turnpike. } July.
HYPERICUM. montanum. Mountain St. }
 John's wort. Clifton turnpike. } July.
HYPERICUM. pulchrum. Elegant or Up- }
 right St. John's wort. St. Vin- } July.
 cent's rocks, below Clifton turn- }
 pike. }

LATHRŒA. squammaria. Tooth-wort.	} April and May.
Leigh-wood.	
LEPIDIUM. petræum. Mountain pepperwort. Various places on St. Vincent's rocks.	} April and May.
LEPIDIUM. ruderale. Narrow-leav'd pepperwort, or dittander. At the foot of St. Vincent's rocks...	
LICHEN. deustus. Sooty lichen. The further end of St. Vincent's rocks.	} All the year.
LICHEN. miniatus. Cloudy lichen. With the above.	
LICHEN. pollyrrhizus. Dusky rock, or fing'd lichen. With the above.	
MILIUM. lendigerum. Panick foxtail grafs. Near the New Hotwell.	} July and Aug.
MONOTROPA. hipopythys. Primrose scented hypopithys, yellow monotropa, or bird's nest. In Leigh-wood.	
*OPHRYS. apifera. Bee ophrys. St. Vincent's rock, behind the New Hotwell.	} July and Aug.
*OPHRYS. muscifera. Fly ophrys. With the former.	
OPHRYS. ovata. Common ophrys, or twayblade. Leigh-wood.	} May and June.
OPHRYS. spiralis. Triple ophrys, or ladies traces. St. Vincent's rock, above the Hotwell-house.	
ORNITHOPUS. perpufillus. Bird's-foot. Brandon-hill, near Clifton.	} May to August.
OSMUNDA. spicant. Spleenwort, osmund-royal. Below the Hotwell and in Leigh-wood.	

PICHŒIS.

*Linnaeus has not mentioned either of these in his *Systema Naturæ*, but they are both particularly described in *Hudson's Flora Anglicæ*, p. 391 and 392.

PICRIS. echioides. Rough picris. Below Cook's Folly.....	} July and Aug.
*PIMPINELLA. dioica. Least pimpinell, or burnet saxifrage. On St. Vincent's rock, behind the Hotwell-house.....	} May and June.
POLYPODIUM. dryopteris. Branched polypody. In Leigh-wood, rare.	} June to Sept.
POLYPODIUM. fragile. Brittle polypody. In Leigh-wood, with the former.	} June to Sept.
PRENANTHES. muralis. Wall lettuce, ivy-leav'd wild lettuce, wall prenanthes. Leigh-wood.....	} July.
POTERIUM. fanguisforba. Common burnet. St. Vincent's rock.....	} July.
POTENTILLA. verna. Spring cinquefoil. St. Vincent's rock.....	} May and June.
RUBIA. peregrina. Wild madder. St. Vincent's rock and Leigh-wood.	} June and July.
SALICORNIA. herbacea. Marsh samfire, jointed glasswort, or saltwort. On the banks of the river.....	} Aug. and Sept.
SCABIOSA. columbaria. Small scabious. St. Vincent's rock.	} June and July.
SCILLA. autumnalis. Autumnal squil, or star hyacinth. Near the Lime-kiln, on Clifton-hill.	} Aug. and Sept.
SEDUM. dayfyphyllum. Round leaved stone-crop. St. Vincent's rock and walls about Clifton.....	} July.
SEDUM. rupestre. Rock stonecrop. The road to Giant's-hole.	} August.
SISYMBRIUM. murale. Wall cabbage, or wild rocket. Various places. . .	} May to July.
SMYRNIUM. olustratum. Alexander's. Near Giant's-hole.	} May and June.
TRIFOLIUM.	

* This is not mentioned by Linnæus, but is by Hudson, in his Flora Anglica, p, 128.

- SOLIDAGO. virgaurea. Golden-rod. St. Vincent's rock. } August.
- TRIFOLIUM. ornithopodioides. Bird's-foot trefoil. St. Vincent's rock. } June and July.
- TRIFOLIUM. subterraneum. Dwarf trefoil. St. Vincent's rock. } May.
- TURRITIS. hirsuta. Hairy or rough tower mustard. Wall behind the Hotwell-house. } June.
- VERONICA. spicata. Spiked speedwell. Welsh speedwell. In the way to Giant's-hole. } June to August.
- VIOLA. hirta. Hairy violet. St. Vincent's rock, near the Turnpike. } March and Ap.
- ULVA. lactuca. Lettuce laver, or oyster green. On the banks of the river. } Sept. to May following.

We now take leave of Clifton, and go on with our description of the several principal seats, villages, &c. that merit observation in the environs of Bristol. These we have arranged in alphabetical order, that the reader may with greater facility find the place wanted.

ABBOT'S LEIGH is about four miles west from Bristol, in the county of Somerset. In this parish is the seat of Mrs. Gordon, a fine large old mansion, memorable for affording an asylum to King Charles the Second, after his escape from the unfortunate battle of Worcester, in the year 1651: it belonged then to a Mr. Norton. The parish church and village lie high, and may be seen at a great distance. It is very pleasant, and commands an extensive view of the Severn, and over the Avon into Gloucestershire, &c.

ABSTON and WICK is in the county of Gloucester, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Bristol, and 6 from Bath. In this parish is a range of rocks somewhat similar to those at the Hotwells, but on a smaller scale. A little river winds its course between them, called the Boyd. These rocks in many places have a sparry substance on them, which Sir

Robert

Robert Atkyns has filed rock diamonds; but they are neither so hard, nor of so fine a lustre as the Bristol stones. Belamites, astroites, and serpentine stones are found here, as have also near the seat of —— Haynes, Esq. several Roman coins, and other antiquities; and adjoining to the river Boyd are the remains of an old camp. Here great quantities of pit coal are raised, and burnt into coke, for drying malt, &c. and lead ore has been got, but not in sufficient quantity to answer the expence of working.

ALMONDSBURY is in Gloucestershire, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles North from Bristol, and in the road to Gloucester. This village is said to derive its name from Alemond, a West Saxon Prince, the father of Egbert, the first sole Monarch of England (who is supposed to be buried in the church) and from a fortification of a rampier, and a double-ditch, at Knole, in this parish, for such our ancestors called bergs, and we by frequent use have softened the word into borough or bury. This camp is situated at the brow of a hill, near the Severn, so as to command an extensive view of that river, and every thing passing upon it; but we do not find any mention made of it in antient writers: tradition will have it to be the work of Offa, King of the Mercians. In the year 1650 a coffin was dug out of a tumulus at Over, near this parish, which many people supposed to be his; the stones which covered it were very ponderous; the bones were those of a man whose height must have exceeded the common stature more than three feet; the corps was buried sitting, which was the customary method of interring Kings and Princes, as an emblem of eternity. The church stands nearly close to the bottom of the hill; it is a very old building, and has a spire, but of no great height, covered with lead. Here is a charity-school, with a salary of 12l. 10s. a year to the master. On the brow of the hill before-mentioned, surrounded by the fortifications, stands Knole, an antient seat belonging to the family of Chester. Upon Almondsbury-hill is a good inn, much frequented on account of the pleasantness of the place, and agreeableness of the ride.

ASHTON, or LONG-ASHTON, in the county of Somerset, 3 miles West-South-West from Bristol, is a most
L. delightful

delightful village, situate in a fine vale, which lies between Dundry-hill and Leigh-down. This vale is a continued gentle slope, for a considerable way towards Dundry, and faces the South. The land is remarkably rich and fertile, and is every where in the highest culture: here are a vast number of neat cottages, with gardens wherein the inhabitants raise flowers, fruits, and vegetables, early, and in the greatest perfection; these they bring to Bristol, the Hotwell, &c. for sale; but their chief dependence is on the season for strawberries and raspberries; of these, we believe, there is not a place in England where so many are cultivated, the soil and situation being peculiarly adapted to their growth: On this account, and the agreeableness of the ride, it being an excellent road (or, crossing the river at Rownham, a very pleasant rural walk through the fields) the place is much resorted to during that season; every cottage is provided with proper accommodations to entertain company, within doors, or in the gardens; and they have plenty of fine fresh cream unadulterated, which, together with the fruit, they sell reasonably; so that we may venture to say, that an afternoon can nowhere be spent with higher enjoyment to those who are lovers of that wholesome, delicious, fruit. The village abounds every where with good houses; the situation being warm and healthy, has tempted great numbers of genteel families to make this charming spot their residence. Here is the seat and park of Sir John Smith, Bart. The house is of considerable extent in front, and contains a great number of windows; the celebrated Inigo Jones was the architect: The park is large, and adjoins to Leigh-down. Upon the hill is Leigh-wood, in which is a large Roman camp, supposed to be the work of the soldiers under Ostorius: This directly faces a camp, on the other side of the Avon, at the windmill, on Clifton-hill.

ARNO'S VALE, in Somersetshire, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile South-East from Bristol, in the road to Bath. On the right hand is an elegant house, built with freestone, the seat of — Tongue, Esq. and on the left hand side of the road, opposite to it, is a castle-like edifice, built with copper slag, or scoræ, of a black colour, the joints between which, with

with the interlacings and battlements, being white, has a pleasing effect. Here is erected the old gate which formerly was the entrance into Bristol Castle from the Old Market, in which are placed, in niches, two ancient images; the one is Alle, the other Coernicus, who were Wardens of Bristol Castle, and great warriors against the Danes, in the days of King Eldred; these images before their removal hither, stood on the outside of Lawford's-gate, which was taken down in 1767: they are said to be upwards of eight hundred years old.

AUST-PASSAGE, in Gloucestershire, is in the parish of Aust, about 12 miles North from Bristol. Here is established a passage-boat to cross the Severn, which in this place is about two miles over at high water. It was formerly called Aust Clieve, from the high cliff that reaches upwards of a mile along the shore. It is now generally called the Old Passage, to distinguish it from another called the New Passage, about three miles lower down the river. The passage-house stands upon an eminence; and nearly adjoining to it is an additional building for the accommodation of company, who, in fine weather, resort here, in great numbers, to dine or drink tea, enjoy the sea air, and view the boats passing and repassing with passengers, &c. From hence is a very extensive prospect, over the Severn, of Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, &c. and also of King-road, Portthead-point, and the Holms islands.

Walter Mapeus relates a memorable transaction at this place: Edward the elder (says he) lay at Aust Clieve, and Leolin, Prince of Wales, at Bethersey (Beachly) on the opposite shore; the latter was summoned to come across the Severn to a conference with the King, which he refused to obey; upon which Edward passed over to Leolin, who, on seeing the King in the boat, threw his royal robes upon the ground, which he had prepared to sit in judgment with, and leaping breast high into the water, said, "Most wise King, your humility has conquered my pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my folly; mount upon that neck which I have so foolishly exalted against you, so shall you enter into that country which your goodness has this day made your own." Then taking him upon his

shoulders, he made him sit upon his robes, and joining hands did him homage.

BADMINTON, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, in Gloucestershire, is about 16 miles North East from Bristol. This magnificent mansion stands almost in the centre of a large tract of ground, inclosed by a wall near 10 miles in circumference, within which are several distinct parks for red and fallow deer; in these parks are many large beautiful plantations of firs and forest trees. The grand approach is through the park, from Worcester Lodge, which is a fine lofty freestone building, with iron gates: this stands at the distance of 2 miles and $\frac{3}{4}$ from the house, by the road to Cirencester. Here is a fine collection of paintings, done by some of the most eminent of the old masters; also several marble, &c. antiques. The library is very noble, and contains a vast number of valuable books. Here is likewise a beautiful cabinet, made of lapis lazuli; and many curiosities, well worth attention.—The parish church adjoins the house, and was lately built at the Duke's expence. It is a very handsome structure; the inside is light and airy; the wood work is of Dutch oak, not painted over, but highly varnished with copal, and looks very beautiful; the altar is richly decorated; and upon the pavement, within the rails, is the arms of Beaufort, with supporters, &c. done in mosaic, composed of lapis lazuli, and other curious sorts of marble. Here is a fine picture, representing Christ disputing with the Doctors; also two superb marble monuments, one erected to the memory of the late Duke, the other to his father: these were made in Italy.

BATH. The city of Bath, in Somersetshire, 13 miles S. E. from Bristol, is about a mile in length from North to South. This city has been so much encreased of late years, by new buildings, that it is divided, as it were, into two distinct parts, which are called the upper and lower town; in each of these are public assembly-rooms; those situate in the lower town are called the old or lower rooms, of which James King, Esq. is Master of the Ceremonies; the other, situate in the upper town, is called the new or upper rooms, of these Richard Tyson, Esq. is Master of the

the Ceremonies. Almost all the upper, or new part of the town consists of houses built with freestone, in so capital a stile of architecture that they are not exceeded, if equalled, in any city or town in Europe. The continual increase of buildings is owing to the fame of the hot medicinal waters, so excellent, that none in the world can stand in competition with them, in relieving the gout and many other disorders; for this reason, many persons of rank and fortune, who usually resorted hither for the benefit of the waters, have either purchased or built houses for their perpetual residence. Another great inducement, which entices many people to reside here, is the variety of amusements which Bath affords beyond what is to be met with in any other place. Here are three churches, besides the Abbey, which is a noble gothic structure; also several chapels, hospitals, public schools, &c. The city is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, &c. As there is a Bath-Guide published, we refer our readers to it for further particulars.

BEDMINSTER, in Somersetshire. The parish church is about a mile South from Bristol. Redcliff and St. Thomas churches, tho' both now included in the city, are but chapels to Bedminster. This village is of considerable length, very populous, and adjoins to Bristol by a continued street all the way from Redcliff-hill. The church is but small; it was anciently the Lordship and estate of the Lords of Berkley, and continued in that family during several successions.

BLAIZE CASTLE, the seat of Denham Skeate, L.L.D. in Gloucestershire, about 5 miles North from Bristol, is chiefly visited on account of the woods which are exquisitely beautiful; in them are walks that extend two or three miles round, laid out with great taste, and so justly disposed, that the eye is all the way charmed and delighted with the variety of objects and grandeur of the scene. On your arrival at the top of the hill, you enter a lawn, in which is erected a pleasure-house, stiled Blaize Castle. The ground plan of this building is a circle, flanked on the outside with three round towers, equi-distant from each other, forming a triangle; in one of them is a geometrical stair.

stair-case, by which you ascend to a large elegant room, &c. This castle is erected on so great an elevation, that from the leads, on the top of it, we overlook all the neighbouring hills, the river Severn, Kingroad, &c. and enjoy one of the most enchanting prospects in the world. This edifice is named Blaize Castle from its being situate on the summit of Blaize-hill, where formerly stood a chapel dedicated to St. Blazius, Bishop of St. Sebaste, and patron of the wool-combers. Here are strong lines of a fortification, which are probably those of the old camp that gave name to the village, *hen* being the British word for old, and *bury* a camp or fortification.

This edifice was erected, and the pleasure-grounds laid out, by Thomas Farr, Esq. about the year 1766, and in digging the foundation for it, some brass coins of Vespasian, Antoninus, Constantius, Tetricus, and others of the late Roman Emperors, were found, with a few silver ones, chiefly of Gordianus; but the most curious of them all was a large brass medal, with a very fine head of Faustina, and on the reverse a female figure, holding an infant in her hand, whence, and from the inscription, FERTILITAS, it is supposed to have been struck upon the occasion of that Empress's lying in. Sir Robert Atkyns informs us, that in the year 1707 the old foundation of the chapel was dug up, and a vault discovered ten yards long and six broad, wherein were many human bodies, with the skulls entire, and the teeth white, and that there were many coins and other Roman antiquities found. Besides this camp, there are two others; the one on Kingweston-hill, and the other on Coomb-hill, supposed to be Roman.

BROCKLEY COMB, in Somersetshire, about 9 miles W. S. W. from Bristol, is much frequented, and admired for the romantic beauty which Nature here displays. The hills on each side of the road are clothed with a variety of stately trees, that tower and overhang each other in the most pleasing and picturesque manner. As you pass along, you discover, through the different breaks or openings, rocks and precipices, whose venerable appearance renders the scene truly sublime and delightful. Fronting the entrance of the Comb, is the seat of — Pigot, Esq. The road

road to it is through Ashton, Bourton, and Backwell. It is all the way smooth, level, and exceeding pleasant.

CHEDDER-CLIFFS. See Wells.

CHELWOOD, in Somersetshire, is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. E. from Bristol. We should not have remarked this place, but for a very singular occurrence which happened in it in the year 1759. On opening a grave to inter a corpse an oak coffin was taken up, in which a person, who died of the small-pox, had been buried thirty years; the coffin was so firm as to admit its being taken out whole; but the sexton having forced his spade through the lid, there issued from it a very noxious effluvia. The corpse that was going to be interred having been a person of some eminence in the parish, the funeral procession was attended by a great number of the inhabitants; there were many amongst them who, never having had the small-pox, were infected by inhaling the putrid stench, fourteen of whom sickened immediately, and in three days several others; but although the attack was so very violent, the pock proved of so favourable a kind that only two persons died. At Hunstreet, about a mile Eastward from Chelwood church, ——— Popham, Esq. is building a magnificent house, which is to be ornamented with carving, &c. in the highest taste, and 'tis said that, when finished, there will not be so capital a mansion within many miles.

CHEW-MAGNA, alias Bishop's Chew, in Somersetshire, about 6 miles South from Bristol. On the rivulet between this place and Winford are a snuff-mill, two gunpowder-mills, a paper-mill, &c.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, in Gloucestershire, is a market town, about 11 miles N. E. from Bristol, in the great road from Cirencester, Oxford, &c. It consists principally of one large wide street, nearly half a mile in length; in the year 1681 King Charles the II^d. granted a charter for making the town incorporate, to be governed by a Mayor, six Aldermen, and twelve Burgessees. The market days are Thursday in every week. The church is a chapel of ease to Old Sodbury, about two miles to the East.

CLEVEDON, in Somersetshire, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles West from Bristol. This village borders upon the Severn sea, situate about

about two miles to the left beyond Clevedon-hill, where are the ruins of a pleasure-house. It is universally allowed, that there is not a pleasanter Summer's ride in England than to this place, most of it being upon a fine turf. The way to it from the Hotwell is to cross the river at Rownham, and proceed up the hill to Leigh-down. This down is famous for the many rabbit warrens thereon; prodigious numbers of these profitable animals are here taken, during their season, and sent to Bristol and the country many miles round. Soon after you get upon the down, you leave the Leigh road, and strike off to the left; following which course about three miles, you come to Failand's-Inn; and three miles further on, to the right, you see Nash-house, the seat of Walter King, Esq. Passing onward a mile and a half more, is Cuthberry-camp, anciently one of the Roman stations for observation, when that people were in possession of this island. This camp was admirably situated for the purpose, as, being upon such an eminence, it commanded a view of the channel, the adjacent coasts, and country bordering, for several leagues: the double entrenchments that surrounded it yet remain, almost entire, which shews it to have been strongly fortified, according to the method practised in those days. From hence it is about two miles to the ruins of the pleasure-house, on Clevedon-hill; all the way lies on the summit of a ridge of hills, from whence you enjoy a prospect immensely great. To the Southward, you look over a vast tract of flat country, called Nailsey-Moor, where you behold thousands of cattle feeding. The country round this moor, and part of the moor itself, is beautifully interspersed with trees, villages, and farm-houses. On the further side, rise Mendip-hills, by Chedder, Brent Knowle, Quantock, &c. &c. To the North, you have an extensive view of the Bristol channel, and of the Welsh mountains on the other side. You also see up to Aust-passage, and beyond towards Gloucester. This scene is highly enriched with the beauty and fertility of the country, and the many villas, &c. that intervene, over which the eye wanders with rapture and delight. To the South-west, you have a full view of the Severn sea, or Bristol channel, with the ships and vessels sailing, and of the two islands

islands called the Steep and Flat Holms : the light-house on the latter is seen from hence very plain and distinct. Down the channel the prospect is boundless, the sight being lost in the vast expanse of sky and ocean. Near this spot, under the hill, on the South side, is Clevedon-Court, the seat of Sir Abraham Elton, Bart. At the distance of about a mile to the North-west, is another hill, in the parish of Walton, whereon is an old ruined building, called Walton-Castle ; what remains of it at present is converted into a farm-house, with stalls for cattle, &c. Near to this, under the hill, is the ruins of an old church ; part of the tower is yet standing. Sir John Durbin has a seat in this parish.

COLD-ASTON, in Gloucestershire, is about 10 miles East from Bristol, and 5 miles North from Bath. It has its name from being in an exposed situation, on a bleak hill. Sir Robert Atkyns relates, that in the year 1698, as a person was ploughing with oxen in this parish, one of them faltered in a hole, when the earth being removed, it appeared like the tun of a chimney, through which several persons have been let down, where they found a cavity of above half a mile in length one way, but it is not known how far the other ; and as the persons walked with candles, they observed several such tunnels ascending towards the surface of the earth. It is not said what depth or figure this cavity was of ; particulars which might have given some light as to the use of it. The passage is from North-east to South-west. The holes are all carefully stopped, to prevent accidents.

COTHAM is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile Northward from Bristol, in Gloucestershire, near Kingsdown-hill. This place is remarked for a very curious stone that is dug there, the surface of which, as taken from its natural bed, has all the resemblance of that kind of carving which, in general, rustick basements, &c. in buildings are ornamented with ; but this far surpasses the workmanship of the most skilful artist, and, on that account, is used, in many places, for the embellishment of pillars, gate-ways, &c. This stone, when cut through the middle, length-ways, is somewhat of an olive-brown colour, very close, and takes a fine po-

polish. Nature has depicted upon it a variety of beautiful landscapes, elegantly disposed: in some parts you see rivers, forests, mountains, caverns, and whatever may be imagined in a fine drawing; in other parts a more open country is portrayed; and then again are rivers and brooks, with trees seemingly growing on their banks, bushes, shrubs, hedges, &c. This stone, for its singular beauty, is made into chimney-pieces; and some of it we have seen inlaid in pannels of cabinet-work, &c. &c. and specimens of it are purchased to grace the collections of the virtuoso.

CREW'S-HOLE, in Gloucestershire, about 1 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ East from Bristol, on the banks of the river Avon. Here is a curious hydraulic machine, invented and constructed by the late ingenious Mr. Padmore, for throwing water into a reservoir, for the use of the city of Bristol. The reservoir is at a little distance, on the top of a hill, from whence, by subterranean pipes, the water is conveyed to the city. Here are also two works for smelting copper, &c.

CROCKERN-PILL, in Somersetshire, 5 miles W. N. W. from Bristol, on the side of the Avon, is a large hamlet, chiefly inhabited by pilots, who are under the regulation of the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Venturers of Bristol, and have the charge of taking the ships and vessels up and down the river, to and from Kingroad. Here is a house, dependant on the Custom-house at Bristol, from which all ships or vessels outward-bound must receive their last clearance before sailing.

DIRHAM, in Gloucestershire, about 10 miles East from Bristol, so called from *Dwr*, British word for water, and *ham*, a town. In this place rise several springs, which, uniting, help to form the little river Boyd. Here are remains of antient military works, and it is said, that here CEAULIN, King of the West Saxons, obtained a complete victory over the Britons, and slew COMMEAILE, CONDIDAN, and FARIEMEOIL, three of their Princes, which occasioned the surrender of the adjacent counties, with the cities of Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester. Adjoining to the church is the seat of ——— Blathwaite, Esq.

Esq. built in the year 1698, from a design of Mr. Falmen. There is a plan and elevation of this house in Campbell's *VITRUVIUS BRITANICUS*. The principal story is large and convenient, with a variety of good apartments; the garden front extends 130 feet; the first story is entirely rusticated, from the quoins to the cornice; the second story the windows are dressed with alternate pediments, over which are attic windows; and the front finishes with a handsome cornice and ballustrade, adorned with trophies and vases. There is a park adjoining to the gardens; but the curious water-works, which were made at a great expence, are much neglected, and going to decay.

DODINGTON, in Gloucestershire, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles North East from Bristol. Sir William Codrington has a seat here. The house is not in the modern taste, but large and handsome. There are two very beautiful pieces of water, one above the other, in front; with the finest lawn about it that can be conceived, interspersed with venerable oaks, and other forest trees, rising to the view from the house in a most exquisite landscape. The spring which supplies these pieces of water rises just above, and is the head of the river From, which runs to Bristol, and there forms the Quay, where the greater number of shipping, &c. lie.

DUNDY, in Somersetshire, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles South West from Bristol, is remarkable for the height of its situation, on the top of a ridge of hills, from whence the tower of the church is seen at a very great distance every way round; of course the prospect from hence must be very extensive. About a quarter of a mile from the church are the old freestone-quarries from whence was dug the stone with which St. Mary-Redclift, and most of the churches, &c. in Bristol, were built; they are subterranean, but may be easily walked into, tho' they cannot be viewed without a torch or candle, which the guide who shews them generally takes with him.

FRENCHAY, in Gloucestershire, about 4 miles N. E. from Bristol, is a very respectable village, and contains a great number of houses, which stand on the side of a common or down, fronting the South. Most of these houses

are built with freestone, in a very elegant stile. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house, which has a tower and a bell in it; we believe, the only one in England, so furnished, belonging to that community. Here is also a meeting-house of the people called Quakers. And on the entrance to the Common is a Coffee-house, from whence there is a regular stage-coach, to and from Bristol, twice in every week. At the East end of the common, opposite the seat of Joseph Beck, Esq. is a remarkable *lusus naturæ*, which was taken out of a stone-quarry at Down end, and placed here by Mr. Beck: its form is an entire perfect muscle, consisting of the upper and under shell, which are closed together, and is nearly two tons weight.

HENBURY, in Gloucestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. from Bristol, is a very pleasant and healthy village. It abounds with good houses, and is the residence of many opulent families. In the parish is a free-school, erected by Mr. Anthony Edwards, in the year 1623: he endowed it with 80*l.* a year, of which the master was to have 30*l.* and the usher 20*l.* with a house for each; the remainder of the foundation to be employed in maintaining blue-coat boys at the school. To this charity Mr. Christopher Cole made a considerable addition. Robert Sandford, Esq. in the year 1759, gave 1500*l.* to establish a school, to teach poor children to read and write. The salaries of the above school are now encreased, the master having 50*l.* a year, and the usher 30*l.* The church is kept very neat, and in it are several handsome monuments of the Southwell (Lord de Clifford's) family, and others; but contains nothing farther, worth a stranger's observation.

HUNSTREET. See Chelwood.

KEYNSHAM, a market town, in Somersetshire, 5 miles E. S. E. from Bristol, in the road to Bath. This place was formerly famous for its Abbey, founded by William, Earl of Gloucester, about the year 1170, and granted by Edward the VIth to Thomas Bridges, Esq. in the year 1553; also for having been the mansion or capital seat of the Cangi. It consists chiefly of one street, which is more than half a mile in length; the houses, in general, have a mean appearance. The market is on Thursday, and but
indifferent,

indifferent, being so near Bristol. Here are two fairs annually, on the 24th of March and the 15th of August. The river Chew runs on the East side of the town, across which is a bridge, and over it is the road to Bath. A little below the bridge are copper-mills worked by the stream, which soon after empties itself into the Avon, near which are locks that render this last river navigable upwards towards Bath. The country round Keynsham is noted for the cultivation of a vegetable called Woad, made use of for dying blue: the inhabitants here, after grinding it with a horse-mill, form it into balls, and being dried, it is sent to most parts of England. This neighbourhood is likewise remarkable for a peculiar kind of fossil, called snake stones; they are found of different sizes, some very small, others nearly three feet round; they lie in the earth at different depths, are flat, and have each of them the form of a serpent raised on their surface, which appears as if coiled or rolled up, so close that none of the stone is seen betwixt, the tail being in the centre, and the largest part outward; they are all of the same figure, without a head, and marked with cross lines, or ribs, like the body of a snake with the skin taken off; credulous people formerly believed that they were once real serpents, and changed into stones by one KEINA, a devout BRITISH virgin, from whom they likewise denominated the town. In the same places from whence these stones are dug are found oyster-shells, and several other shells of sea fish; therefore, as none of these, tho' very intire and perfect, were ever found with a head, it plainly shews, that they also are the petrified shells of some fish, tho' it be not known of what species. They are a very singular curiosity, and the finest sort of them eagerly sought after to place in the collection of the virtuoso.

KENN-MOOR, in Somersetshire, about 10 miles West from Bristol, lies in the parish of Kenn. Here is a decoy-pond, for taking wild ducks, teal, &c.

KINGSDOWN, in Somersetshire, about 7 miles S.W. from Bristol, between Winford and Butcomb. Here are pits from whence is dug the red colour used by farmers for marking their sheep, called by them sheep's-redding. It is

is sent from hence to every part of England. There are also large quantities of it prepared and used as a colour for painting, and is by painters called Spanish brown. It is likewise used for making fictitious Armenian bole, being found to have the same astringent quality.

KINGSWESTON, the seat of Lord De Clifford, in Gloucestershire, about 4 miles N. W. from Bristol, is a very capital house. It was built from a design of Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect that erected Blenheim, and is somewhat in the same stile of building. This architect was so remarkable for a certain massive heaviness that in general prevailed through all his structures, that it occasioned him this epitaph :

Lie heavy on him, Earth ! for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

Though this edifice may be said to partake somewhat of his general manner, yet here the situation being open and exposed to the Severn sea, it has a much grander effect, than if it had been more light and airy. Here is a very capital collection of paintings by the most celebrated masters, in fine preservation, the contemplation of which must give the highest pleasure to all lovers of that polite art. The gardens and plantations are extensive, and the hot-house is said to be equal to any thing of the kind in England ; it contains a prodigious number of the most valuable and curious exoticks. To the West of Kingweston is a pleasure-house, on a hill, called Penpold ; from this hill, which is of very great height, there is one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects that is any where to be seen. You look directly down, as it were, on that vast sheet of water, Kingroad and the Severn sea, in which is a small island called the Dinny, that lies near midway over. Here you have a full view of all the ships, &c. lying at anchor, and, at a distance, of those under sail. On one side you see from Glamorganshire, and on the other side from Somersetshire, almost up to the city of Gloucester ; and afar off, the sight is bounded by the Welch mountains, closing with the horizon. Turning Southward,

ward, you have a fine, rich, cultivated country, interspersed with villas, on the Gloucestershire side, as far as Bristol. Leaving Penpold, you turn to the right, where is a road that leads down to Shirehampton, a pleasant hamlet containing several good houses, and also a neat chapel. From hence the road continues down to Pill-passage: here are frequent parties, in fine weather, to dine, or drink tea, at a house that stands almost close to the water, called Lamplighter's-hall; from this place is a pleasant ride, or walk, all the way over a fine turf, on the banks of the Bristol river, to the edge of the Severn. We now return to Kingweston. Upon the end of the hill, above Lord de Clifford's, is Kingweston-inn, which is much resorted to on account of its situation. This hill reaches Eastward from thence about a mile. There is scarcely a spot in the kingdom that affords a more pleasing and extensive view of land and water than is seen from this hill; at the East end of it are the lines of an old Roman camp, terminated by a deep glen; on the summit of the hill, which stands to the East, on the other side of this glen, is Blaize-Castle, and to the South is Comb-hill. On the side of this last projects a rock to which the country people have given the name of Goram's Chair: this Goram was a hermit, anciently of great reputed sanctity, who resided in a cave somewhere near this place, and of whom many fabulous stories have been related by the vulgar; they will have it that he was a wonderful great giant, and that he lived in the time of St. Vincent, who was also another wonderful giant; each of these giants, they say, endeavoured to open a passage for a river to Bristol, by cutting through the rocks; Goram would have effected it first, had he not spent so much of his time every day in sitting in this chair, to take a nap, and wash his feet in the brook that ran below, by which means Vincent got the start of him, and completed the work.

KINGSWOOD. See St. George's.

LEIGH. See Abbot's Leigh.

NEW PASSAGE, in Gloucestershire, is at Chiswell-Pill, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. b. W. from Bristol. The river Severn is here three miles broad at high water. The passage-

sage-house is very commodious, and has a large room adjoining to it, built purposely for the reception of company. The situation is rather low, but exceeding pleasant, and commands a fine view of Monmouthshire, which lies opposite, and also of Kingroad, Porthead-point, and a considerable way down the Bristol-channel.

OLDBURY, the seat of Hayward Winstone, Esq. near the Fish-ponds, in Gloucestershire, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from Bristol, is deserving of remark for the elegant rural walks that have been made here, in the manner of those at Piercefield, which, from situation, they somewhat resemble, though on a much smaller scale, yet are they so judiciously disposed that you no where observe a want of extension, being carried through woods, and over precipices, that border on the From, which is seen meandering below, reflecting from its glassy surface, the trees, rocks, &c. that adorn its banks, and in its course tumbling its waters over a weir, that extends across the river from a mill, forms a beautiful cascade; from different openings, the eye is gratified with pleasing views of the neighbouring seats, the distant country, &c. &c.

OLD PASSAGE. See Aust Passage.

PEN PARK, the seat of John Harmer, Esq. in Gloucestershire, 5 miles North from Bristol, near which is a remarkable cavern, called Penpark-hole, taken notice of by many historians for its great depth. Some have said that it is unfathomable, and suppose it to have been a swallow-hole, through which the waters, after the deluge, descended into the great abyss; of this opinion was the Rev. Mr. Catcott, author of a Treatise on the Deluge; the author of the Life of John Bunce, Esq. and several others. Various are the conjectures that have been made, relative to its formation; but the most rational and intelligent agree in believing it to be nothing more than a vast lead mine, worked out many ages ago; indeed there are many concurring circumstances to be met with, that prove it to have been such beyond a doubt.

This hole, of which some account has been published in the Philosophical Transactions, is situate in the corner of a plain field, and is encompassed, for a small distance round,
with

with a hedge, to prevent cattle, &c. from falling into it; within this hedge there are a few bushes growing; therefore those whose curiosity may tempt them to visit it, will do well to look cautiously about them, before they venture to explore this dreadful gulph. About this inclosure, which is but a few yards in circumference, a most horrid chasm presents itself to the eye, of no great depth at the opening, but a little lower it extends on every side, quite out of sight; if a stone be cast into this opening, it will be heard, dashing against the protuberances of rock, &c. it meets with in falling, for a considerable time, till, at last, it is lost by plunging into a vast depth of water. A melancholy accident which happened here on Friday the 17th of March, 1775, was the cause of this place being more universally known than heretofore, and was the means of several persons venturing themselves down into it. The Rev. Mr. Newnham, one of the Minor Canons of Bristol Cathedral, in company with another gentleman and two ladies, went to this place, to examine the depth with a line, and on approaching the mouth of the aperture, for his greater safety, laid hold of a twig that sprung from the root of an ash growing over the mouth of the cavern; but his foot unfortunately slipping, the twig broke, and he fell to the bottom, in sight of his friends, whose distress at this dreadful event may be imagined, but not described; and here we cannot omit a remarkable circumstance, which is the psalm in the morning service of that day, read by him at Clifton church, where he officiated, for being so plaintively descriptive of his approaching catastrophe.* Many persons went down daily, for a considerable time, in search of the body, which was not found till thirty-nine days after the accident, when it was met with floating on the water. We have lately seen a very entertaining and curious account of Penpark-hole, in M. S. accompanied with an accurate drawing: we hope the modesty of the author may be prevailed upon to give it to the public; it has been seen and approved of by many learned gentlemen, and we are persuaded would fully gratify any expectations that may have been raised concerning it.

N

PIERCEFIELD,

Psalm lxxxviii, v. 5. Thou hast laid me in the lowest pit: in a place of darkness, and in the deep.

PIERCEFIELD, the seat of George Smith, Esq. in Monmouthshire, is about 18 miles North from Bristol. The nearest and best way to it is to go to Aust Passage, and there crossing the Severn to Beachly, you have three miles to Chepstow. To enter this town you pass over a long bridge, built of timber, across the river Wye; it is of very great height above the surface of low water, which is necessary on account that the tides sometimes rise here upwards of sixty feet; in the middle of it is a large stone pier, where Gloucestershire is divided from Monmouthshire: half of the bridge standing in one county, and half in the other, is maintained at the expence of them both. The town enjoys a considerable foreign and home trade, and there are many large vessels and other craft built and repaired here, for which purpose there are convenient yards and docks. The market is weekly on Saturday, and is plentifully supplied. Here are the venerable remains of a fine old castle, formerly of great strength, being erected on the summit of a perpendicular, high rock, close to the river, from whence, on the land side, it is surrounded by a large deep moat: this castle is said to have been built by the famous Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, who subdued Ireland; he died at Dublin, anno 1176, and was buried in the chapter-house of Gloucester Cathedral. From Chepstow it is about a mile and a half to Piercefield. This place justly claims the admiration of all persons who have seen it, for the wonderful magnificence of its surrounding stupendous rocks, vast woods, and the meandering course of the Wye; the great river Severn, and down the Bristol channel; the bridge, castle, and town of Chepstow, with many near and distant beautiful views, which continually diversify the scene, arrest our attention, and delight our eyes, as we perambulate the different mazes, serpentized in every direction, through deep glens, embowered woods, and over the tops of precipices; all so happily and artfully disposed, that we find not the least difficulty or fatigue from their rise or declivity. We must not here omit the surprising effect that is produced at Windcliff, a hill a little above the termination of these walks: on the discharge of a fowling-piece, the explosion is re-echoed

echoed by the surrounding rocks and woods for an amazing length of time, and you are scarcely persuaded but the expiring sound must have been that of some distant canon, fired from the ships in Kingroad. These walks, &c. were all laid out and made by Valentine Morris, Esq. Strangers are permitted to visit Piercefield Thursday in each week, but on no other day.

About five miles distant from Piercefield, is Tintern Abbey, one of the finest ruins in this kingdom. It is situated in a vale surrounded by immense woods, rocks, and mountains, on the borders of the Wye. We believe there is not in the world a river whose situation is more romantic or from whence are seen more beautiful and grand objects; on which account there are frequently parties who make excursions hither from Chepstow, &c.

PENPOLD. See Kingweston.

PILL. See Crockern Pill.

REDLAND, in Gloucestershire, 1 mile N. N. W. from Bristol, is a pleasant village, and contains several very good houses: the principal one, called Redland-Court, is the seat of Jeremiah Baker, Esq. which is an elegant modern structure, built by John Cossens, Esq. from a design of Mr. Strachan, architect; the gardens belonging to it are very fine, and kept in excellent order. At a little distance from this, upon an eminence, stands a beautiful chapel, built by the same gentleman in the year 1740, from a design of Mr. William Halfpenny, architect, for the convenience of the inhabitants, and endowed with lands worth about 130l. per year. He also built a house for the minister at the expence of 1000l. The chapel is of freestone; the entrance is at the West end, over which there is a pediment, the whole extent, supported by four Ionic pillars; it has one bell, which hangs under a handsome rotunda; the floor and the steps to the altar are of black and white marble; the altar-piece is half an octagon, wainscotted in compartments, and highly embellished with carvings by the ingenious Mr. Thomas Paty, and ornamented with a picture of the embalming of Christ, painted by Vanderbank; the marble communion-table is supported by a gilt eagle, and a little before it, upon pedestals, stand two other eagles,

richly gilt, for placing books upon; the cieling is finished in the best taste; and it may be truly said, that this chapel is one of the most elegant buildings of its kind in England. On one side of the entrance within, is the bust of Mr. Cossens, the founder, well executed in marble, by Mr. Rysbrack; and on the other side, that of Mrs. Cossens, his wife.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that on account of some unhappy dispute, relative to the presentation of a minister to the living of Westbury, in which parish this chapel is situate, that it is at present shut up, and service discontinued therein; thus neglected, we fear the building will soon fall to decay. It is greatly to be lamented that differences of this sort should have ever arisen, to set aside the good intentions of him whose piety erected it to the honour of God and the advancement of religion; by this means depriving the many residents near of a place wherein to hear divine worship, and who are at too great a distance to go to the parish church.

St. GEORGE's, or the New Church, in Gloucestershire, is about 2 miles East from Bristol. This church was built in the year 1752, and was made a new parish by act of Parliament, 24th George II. before which it was part of the out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob. It lies in the forest of Kingwood, which is in extent about four miles from East to West, and three miles and a half from North to South. From this forest the city of Bristol, and the country for many miles round, are chiefly supplied with coals: here are a prodigious number of pits, some of which are said to be more than a hundred fathoms deep. These coal works, and others in their neighbourhood, employ such a multitude of people, that, for several miles, their habitations stand so close together as to appear like a continued street of scattered houses. Before the building of this church, the people were little better than savages, inasmuch that it was dangerous to go amongst them; and their numbers were so great as to render them formidable even to the city of Bristol, which they more than once rose upon and insulted; but since the building of this church, and other places of worship, and the schools that have been erected

erected amongst them, they are become civilized useful members of society.

STANTON DREW, in Somersetshire, 6 miles South from Bristol, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile West from Pensford. Here are several remarkable stones, to which the common people have given the name of The Wedding, from a tradition prevailing amongst them, that as a couple were going to be married, they, with the rest of the company, were changed into these stones. The general received opinion concerning them is, that they are the remains of a Druidical temple; and indeed the name of the place seems to confirm this conjecture. As you enter the field in which they stand, they do not seem to have been placed in any regular order, but on examining their situation more minutely, you will find that they very nearly form three distinct circles. The stones are large, but no way comparable with those at Stonehenge, and are more rude as to their figure.

STAPLETON, in Gloucestershire, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles North East from Bristol, in the road to Frenchay, is a very neat village, in which, and the neighbourhood, are several good houses. South of the church is the seat of Isaac Elton, Esq. an elegant mansion, with extensive gardens and plantations belonging to it, from whence are many pleasing views of Bristol and the country about.

STOKE BISHOP, in Gloucestershire, North West from Bristol, at about 2 miles distance, on the right hand side of the road going off Durdham-Down, towards Kingst Weston, is a fine old mansion, the seat of Lady Lipincot. This part of the road down the hill was made but a few years since, and was originally an old Roman way. As the labourers employed in making it were removing the soil, to dig for stones, they found some very large grinders, or jaw teeth, of an elephant, weighing several pounds each, which were not in the least decayed; also some bones belonging to that animal. To the left, at about half a mile distance, is a building resembling a church, or tower; this is called Cook's Folly; it stands on the brow of a high cliff, that overlooks the river quite down to Kingroad. The common people in this neighbourhood relate, that one Cook having dreamt that a viper should bite him and
occasion

occasion his death, he, to prevent it, erected this building, and immured himself therein; yet, nevertheless, his dream came to pass: a viper happened to be concealed among some faggots that were laid upon a fire, by which Cook was sitting to warm himself, the venomous reptile, on feeling the heat, suddenly sprung forth, and bit him in such manner that he died. It is now a pleasure-house, belonging to Mrs. Jackson, who has a fine old seat seen from hence, called Sneed Park; near to which is Say Mill Dock, a place that was a few years since of great importance, and made at a very considerable expence; it was of such magnitude as to contain several large ships, which lie afloat in its basin; but as there are now other docks, in more convenient situations, this has been neglected, and the walls, gates, &c. with the cranes and houses, are almost gone to ruin.

STOKE HOUSE, in Gloucestershire, about 4 miles North East from Bristol, the seat of the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort, in the parish of Stoke Gifford. This capital mansion was originally built by Sir Richard Berkley, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was greatly damaged during the civil wars in the unhappy reign of Charles the First. The late Lord Botetourt, about the year 1760, may be said to have almost rebuilt it; and it is now a very noble mansion, and well worth a stranger's observation. It stands on the brow of a lofty hill, that rises abruptly from a fine lawn; the carriage-way winds through this lawn, by a gentle easy ascent, up to the house, where is a fine bold terrace in the front, that commands an extensive prospect of rich and fertile country to the South and East; and to the West you see great part of the city of Bristol and its environs, and beyond that to Dundry. Here are beautiful woods, through which are made walks, or rides, that extend several miles; these are all the way planted on each side with elegant shrubs and ever greens, of various kinds, so that whilst the eye is delighted with the many beauties they disclose, we are inhaling a thousand fragrant refreshing odours. The feathered songsters also, as if conscious of the security they here enjoy, warble forth their grateful notes in unceasing melody, and charm the ear with their harmonious strains. The fine clumps of trees here
and

and there in the park, with the elegance of the slopes, render this place altogether a terrestrial paradise.

STOWEY, in Somersetshire, about 9 miles South from Bristol, is remarkable for a petrifying spring that rises in this parish.

TINTERN ABBEY. See Piercefield.

THORNBURY, a market town, in Gloucestershire, about 11 miles North East from Bristol, in the lower road to Gloucester, is a titular incorporated town; and hath a customary Mayor and twelve Aldermen. The market is weekly, on Saturday. It was given by William the First to the famous *Fitz-Hammon*. The situation of the town is low, but healthy; it consists of an irregular street, near half a mile in length; and though, in general, the buildings are old, yet it contains several good houses. The Church is spacious, and built in the form of a cathedral, with a high and beautiful tower. Here are a free-school, and four alms-houses. But what chiefly claims attention in Thornbury is its castle, which was begun, but never finished, by Edward Duke of Buckingham, in the 2d year of the reign of Henry the VIIIth. This nobleman was prevented from completing it by his attainder and death, in the 13th year of the same reign. The gate-house and great part of the castle walls, with the outer wall that inclosed the whole, are now standing; and some of the rooms are occupied as a farm-house. The design of this building shews it to have been noble and magnificent, though imperfectly executed. Here is a remarkable echo, which continues to reverberate the sound of the voice, very distinctly, for a considerable length of time.

WALTON-CASTLE. See Clevedon.

WESTBURY, in Gloucestershire is about 3 miles North West from Bristol. The road to it is over Durham-down, just on leaving which, on the left hand, is Cote, the seat of John Webb, Esq. member for Gloucester; a little further on, we come in view of Westbury church, standing almost in front, under the hill, down which the road winds into the parish. This place is called Westbury-upon-Trim, from an insignificant stream that runs through it, improperly termed the river Trim; it is so small as scarcely

to deserve being called a brook. Here was formerly a college for a Dean and five Canons: it was originally built by William Caning, who was made Dean thereof, and was a very considerable benefactor to it, *there is but a small part of it remaining at present, though it stood entire in the former part of the reign of King Charles the First: it was turreted round, and had a large embattled tower on the South side: Prince Rupert caused it to be in a great measure destroyed, in the time of the civil wars, to prevent its being garrisoned by the Parliament's forces to annoy the city of Bristol; that part of it which remains is incorporate with the buildings erected since that time, and together constitute the seat of the late John Hobhouse, Esq.

WICK. See Abston and Wick.

WRINGTON, in Somersetshire, about 10 miles S. W. from Bristol, had, till lately, a weekly market on Tuesday. Near this place is dug and prepared lapis calaminaris, used for converting copper into brass; it also produces Zinc (a semi metal, in this part of the kingdom generally called Spelter) with which, and a due mixture of copper, is made pinchbeck, Prince's metal, &c. &c. In this town was born, in the year 1632, that great philosopher, Mr John Locke, author of the essay concerning Human Understanding, and many other excellent writings, well known in the learned world.

CORPORATION.

CORPORATION OF THE *City of Bristol.*

MAYOR.

Right Worshipful Levi Ames, Esqr:

HIGH STEWARD.

His Grace the Duke of Portland.

RECORDER.

Richard Burke, Esqr. Alderman of Trinity Ward.

ALDERMEN.

John Durbin, Esqr.	Ward of	<i>St Ewen.</i>
Thomas Deane, Esqr.	———	<i>St. Stephen.</i>
Thomas Harris, Esqr.	———	<i>St. Nicholas.</i>
Sir John Durbin, Knt. ..	———	<i>St. Michael.</i>
William Miles, Esqr.	———	<i>St. Mary Redcliff.</i>
Henry Cruger, Esqr.	———	<i>Temple.</i>
Edward Brice, Esqr.	———	<i>St. Thomas.</i>
John Anderson, Esqr.	———	<i>Castle Precincts.</i>
John Farr, Esqr.	———	<i>All-Saints.</i>
George Daubeney, Esqr. ..	———	<i>St. James.</i>
Alexander Edgar, Esqr. ..	———	<i>St. Maryport.</i>

SHERIFFS.

James Hill, Esqr.—John Harris, Esqr.

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John Crofts, Esqr.	Robert Coleman, Esqr.
Sir James Laroche, Bart.	Rowland Williams, Esqr.
Matthew Brickdale, Esqr.	William Blake, Esqr.
Jeremy Baker, Esqr.	John Garnett, Esqr.
John Noble, Esqr.	Anthony Henderson, Esqr.
James Hill, Esqr.	William Weare, Esqr.
John Harris, Esqr.	James Harvey, Esqr.
John Fisher Weare, Esqr.	Richard Bright, Esqr.
Philip Protheroe, Esqr.	Sir Stephen Nash, Knt.
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Samuel Worrall, Junr. Esqr.

STEWARD OF THE SHERIFF'S COURT.

Rowles Scudamore, Esqr.

CLERK OF THE ARRAIGNS.

Mr. Daniel Burgefs.

CHAMBERLAIN.

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SWORD BEARER.

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UNDER SHERIFF.

Mr. Henry Bengough.

REGISTER OF THE COURT OF CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Henry Bengough.

COLLECTOR OF THE TOWN DUES.

Mr. Charles Harford.

MASTERS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Rev. Charles Lee, Head Master.—Rev. ——— Cook, Under Master.

LIBRARIAN *of the City and Bristol Library Society.*

Rev. Thomas Johnes.

QUAY WARDEN.

Mr. John Watkins.

WATER BAILIFF.

Mr. Isaac Matthews.

CLERK OF THE MARKETS.

Mr. William Ludlow.

INSPECTOR

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

Mr. William May.

BANKING COMPANIES IN *Bristol*.OLD BRISTOL BANK, *Clare-Street*.

Tyndall, Elton, Edwards, Gillam, and Edye.

CORN-STREET BANK.

Vaughans, Baker, Smith, Hole, and Davis.

EXCHANGE BANK.

Worrall and Blatchly.

BRISTOL BANK, *Small-Street*.

Deane, Whitehead, Harford, Son, and Aldridge.

BRISTOL BANK, No. 15, *Corn-Street*.

Ames, Cave, Harford, Daubeney, and Bright.

Hours of transacting public business, from Nine o'Clock in the morning till Two in the afternoon; except Fridays, when the doors are shut at Twelve.

Exchange Bank open from Three till Four in the afternoon, except Fridays.

On the following days the Banks are shut at Twelve o'Clock: New Year's Day,—Twelfth Day, called Epiphany,—30th January,—Ash Wednesday,—Easter Monday and Tuesday,—Holy Thursday,—29th May,—Whit Monday and Tuesday,—5th November,—Three following days after Christmas Day.—No public business *Good Friday* nor *Christmas Day*.

*Regulation of Hackney Coaches in Bristol, and
Ten Miles round the Liberties, as settled by
Order of the Magistrates.*

Owners of the coaches to take out an annual licence, and each coach to have the number belonging to it affixed in three different places, viz. on the pannel of each door, and on the back pannel behind.

The coaches to be at their stands (if not hired) from Nine o'clock in the morning till Eleven in the evening.

The driver to hold a check string in his hand whilst carrying a fare; and not to suffer any person to ride with him on the box, or any other part of the coach, without consent of the party hiring it.

The following are the Fares to be taken when hired by Time or Distance, viz.

	s.	d.
For any time not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour	1	0
———— an hour	1	6
———— 20 minutes from the first hour	0	6
For the distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the stand the } coach is called from	1	0
For the distance of 2 miles	1	6
Every half mile further or less distance	0	6

If any disputes arise concerning the distance, the ground to be measured, if found to be as great as the driver charged for, the costs of measuring to be paid by the persons refusing to pay the distance; if less, the driver to pay the costs of measurement.

Persons hiring the coach going through a turnpike, or over a bridge, to pay the tolls.

Drivers (if not hired) being called, and refusing to go any distance not exceeding 10 miles, or exacting more than their fares, or using any abusive language, incur a penalty of 20s. and the like sum for any other breach of the above regulations, on complaint made at the Council House.

The

The following are the number of coaches, and places where they are appointed to stand.

3 in Wine-street.	2 on the Quay.
2 in High-street.	2 in the Avenue leading from Clare-street to St. Stephen's Church.
2 in the Old-market.	2 in Prince's-street.
2 in St. James's-barton.	2 on Redcliff hill.
1 in Avenue-street, Stoke's- Croft.	2 in Queen-square.
1 in King's-square.	2 in Old King-street.
4 in College-green.	
3 on St. Augustine's-back.	

COACHES FROM *Bristol.*

<i>Abergavenny</i> ..	Haverfordwest coach, Mond. & Frid. 8 morn.	} Bush Tavern.
<i>Aust Passage</i> ..	Every morn. 8 o'clock.	.. Ditto.
<i>Bath</i>	Every day, 7, 8, 9 and 11 morn. and half after 2 and 4 afternoon.	} Ditto.
—	Every day 9 and 10 morn. and every day (except Sund.) 4 afternoon ..	} White Lion.
—	Every day 9 morn. and 3 afternoon.	} Rummer Ta- vern.
—	Every day 3 afternoon ..	} Greyhound <i>Broad-mead.</i>
—	Every day 3 afternoon ..	} Lamb, <i>Broad-mead.</i>
<i>Birmingham</i> ..	Mail coach every day 7 evening.....	} Rummer Ta- vern.
—	Every day 5 evening.	} Bush Tavern.
—	Tuesd. Thursd. and Sat. morn. 2 o'clock.....	} White Lion.
<i>Brecknock</i>	Haverfordwest coach Mond. & Frid. 8 morn.	} Bush Tavern.
<i>Bridgwater</i> ..	Exeter coach Mond. Wed. and Frid. 6 evening.	} White Lion.
—	— Tuesd. Thursd. and Sat. 6 evening. ...	} Bush Tavern.

Cardiff

<i>Cardiff</i>	} Mail coach about noon.	} Rummer Ta-
<i>Carmarthen</i> .		
<i>Carmarthen</i> ..	Haverfordwest coach	} Bush Tavern.
	Mond. & Frid. 8 morn.	
<i>Chichester</i>	Mail coach every morn.	} Ditto.
	(except Sund.) 7 o'clock.	
<i>Crofs Hands</i> }	Oxford Post coach Tuesd.	} White Lion.
<i>Cirencester</i> }	Thursd. & Sat. 6 morn.	
<i>Crofs</i> }	Exeter coach Mond. Wed.	} Ditto.
<i>Collumpton</i> }	and Frid. 6 evening.	
—	— Tuesd. Thursd. &	} Bush Tavern.
	Sat. 6 evening.	
<i>Dorchester</i>	Weymouth coach Mond.	} Ditto.
	Wed. Frid. 5 morn. . .	
<i>Exeter</i>	Mond. Wed. and Frid.	} White Lion.
	6 morn.	
—	Tuesd. Thursd. and Sat.	} Bush Tavern.
	6 morn.	
<i>Fairford</i> }	Oxford Post coach Tuesd.	} White Lion.
<i>Farrington</i> }	Thursd. & Sat. 6 morn.	
<i>Frenchay</i>	Tuesd. and Frid. 10 morn.	} Greyhound
	and 5 afternoon.	
<i>Froome</i>	Tuesd. & Frid. 4 afternoon.	White Lion.
<i>Glocester</i>	Every morning (except	} Ditto.
	Sund.) 8 o'clock.	
<i>Haverfordwest</i> .	Mond. & Frid. 8 morn. .	Bush Tavern
<i>London</i>	Mail coach every aftern.	} Rummer.
	4 o'clock.	
—	Balloon coach every af-	} Bush Tavern.
	ternoon (except Sund.)	
	half after 2 o'clock. . . .	} White Lion.
—	Light coach every aftern.	
	(except Sat.) 2 o'clock.	} Ditto.
—	Ditto Mond. Wed. and	
	Frid. 8 evening.	} Ditto.
—	Four horse coach Sund.	
	Tuesd. & Thursd. 8 even.	} Ditto.
—	Light coach in a day and	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ every morn. (except	} Ditto.
	Sund.) 7 o'clock.	

London

London Post coach in 16 hours } Pope's Head &
every aftern. 2 o'clock - } Pelican Inn St.
Thomas-street.

☞ Families may be accommodated with a coach on any day, to set out at any hour, and to travel in one or two days, as may suit their convenience. Bush Tavern, Corn-street.

Landoverly }
Landilo } Haverfordwest coach } Bush Tavern.
Milford Haven } Mond.&Frid. 8 morn. }

New Passage .. Every day 7 morn. and }
5 afternoon } White Lion.

New Passage } Mail coach every day } Rummer Ta-
Newport..... } about noon..... } vern.

Neath..... } ☞ The Mail and Passengers belonging to this coach cross the New Passage in boats constructed for the purpose.

Oxford Mail coach every morn. } Bush Tavern.
8 o'clock..... }

Post coach Tuesd. Thursd. }
and Sat. 6 morn. } White Lion.

Portsmouth }
Romsey } Mail coach every morn. } Bush Tavern.
Salisbury } 7 o'clock..... }

Southampton }
Shepton Mallet } Weymouth coach Mond. } Ditto.
Sherborne } Wed. & Frid. 5 morn. }

Sodbury Oxford Post coach Tuesd. } White Lion.
Thursd. & Sat. 6 morn. }

Swansea..... Mail coach every day } Rummer Ta-
about noon } vern.

Taunton..... Exeter coach Mond. Wed } White Lion.
and Frid. 6 morn. }

Tuesd. Thursd. and Sat. }
6 morn. } Bush Tavern.

Tetbury Oxford Mail coach every } Ditto.
morn 8 o'clock }

Warminster.... Portsmouth Mail coach } Ditto.
every morn. 7 o'clock }

Wells

<i>Wells</i>	Thursd. 3 afternoon.	White Lion.
<i>Wellington</i>	Exeter coach Mond. Wed. and Frid. 6 morn.	} Ditto.
—————	Tuesd. Thursd. and Sat. 6 morn.	
		} Bush Tavern.
<i>Weymouth</i>	Mond. Wed. and Frid. 5 morn.	
		} Ditto.

CARRIERS TO AND FROM *Bristol.*

<i>Andover</i>	William Fisher, in & out Tuesd. and Sat.	} Bell, Thomas-street.
<i>Bath</i>	Thomas Bascomb, in and out every day,	
—————	John Parsons, in and out Tuesd. Thursd. and Sat.	} White Lion, Thomas-street.
—————	John Veal, in Frid. out Sat.	
—————	Walter Wiltshire, in and out every day except Sund.	} Warehouse, St. Peter-street.
<i>Bath-Easton</i> ..	William Fisher, in and out Wed. and Sat.	
<i>Badminster</i> ...	Edward Alexander, day uncertain.	} Greyhound, Broad-mead.
—————	Edward Alexander, in and out Tuesd. and Frid.	
<i>Banwell</i>	John Millard, days uncertain.	} Angel, Redcliff-street.
<i>Beaminster</i> ...	Robert Tytherleigh, in Tuesd. out Wed.	
<i>Beckington</i>	Robert Tadd, twice a week days uncertain.	} Bell, St. Thomas-street.
<i>Berkeley</i>	Edward Clark, in and out every Frid.	
<i>Birmingham</i> ..	John Ashmore, in Wed. out Thursd.	} White Lion, St. Thomas-street.
<i>Bridgwater</i> ...	Benjamin Boobyer, in Mond. out Wed.	
		} Red Lion, Redcliff-Street.
		} <i>Bridgwater</i>

<i>Bridgwater</i> ...	James Parsons, in Tuesd. } out Wed.	Bell, St. Thomas-street.
—	William James, in Wed. } & Sat. morn. out Wed. } and Sund. evening	Warehouse, Old-market.
<i>Broomsgrove</i> ..	John Ashmore, in Wed. } out Thursd.	White Lion, St. Thomas-street.
<i>Bridport</i>	Robert Tytherleigh, in } Tuesd. out Wed.	Ditto.
<i>Bradford</i>	John Parsons, in and out } Tuesd. Thursd. and Sat. }	Ditto.
—	John Veal, in Frid. out Sat.	Ditto.
<i>Cornwall</i> all } Parts of }	James Parsons, in Tuesd. } out Wed.	Bell, St. Thomas-street.
—	William James, in Wed. & } Sat. morn. out Wed. and } Sund. evening.	Warehouse, Old-market
<i>Calne</i>	James Lewis, in and out } every Frid.	Lamb, West-street.
—	William Ashley, days un- } certain.	Greyhound, Broad-mead.
<i>Cam</i>	Edward Millward, in } Tuesd. and Frid. out }	Ditto.
—	Wed. and Sat.	
<i>Castle-Cary</i>	William Hicks, in Tuesd. } out Wed.	White Lion, St. Thomas-street.
<i>Chew-Magna</i> ..	Thomas Vagton, day un- } certain.	Angel, Redcliff-pit.
<i>Chippenham</i> ..	John Prior, in Mond. and } Thursd. out Tuesd. & Frid. }	Greyhound, Broad-mead.
—	Thomas Poney, in Mond. } and Thursd. out Tuesd. }	Lamb, West-street.
—	and Frid.	
<i>Cirencester</i>	John Paget, in and out } Frid.	George, Castle-street.
<i>Clack, Wilts.</i> ..	Thomas Fry, in and out } Thursd.	Greyhound, Broad-mead.
<i>Corsham</i>	Isaac Fennel, in and out } Wed.	White Lion, St. Thomas-street.

<i>Crewkerne</i>	Joseph Williams, in Wed. out Thurfd.....	} White Lion, <i>St. Thomas-street</i> .
————	Robert Tytherleigh, in Tuesd. out Wed.	} Ditto.
<i>Croom Hall</i> ..	John Scot, days uncertain	} Greyhound, <i>Broad-mead</i> .
————	John Scot, in and out Wed. and Sat.....	} George, <i>Castle-street</i> .
<i>Coventry</i>	Thomas Bown, in Sat. out Mond.	} Ditto.
<i>Devizes</i>	William Fisher, in & out Tuesd. and Sat.	} Bell, <i>St. Thomas-street</i> .
<i>Dorchester</i>	William Hart, in Tuesd. out Wed.....	} Ditto.
<i>Dunster</i>	Thomas Milton, in Tuesd. out Frid.	} Red Lion, <i>Redcliff-street</i> .
<i>Dursley</i>	Edward Millward, in Tuesd. and Frid. out Wed. and Sat.	} Greyhound, <i>Broad-mead</i> .
<i>Exeter</i>	James Parsons, in Tuesd. out Wed.....	} Bell, <i>St. Thomas-street</i> .
————	John Fry, in Wed. out Thurfd.	} Swan, <i>Mary-port-street</i> .
————	William James, in Wed. and Sat. morn. out Wed. and Sund. evening....	} Warehouse, <i>Old-market</i> .
<i>Fairford and Farringdón</i> }	— Simpson, in Thurfd. out Frid. once every fortnight.....	} Greyhound, <i>Broad-mead</i> .
<i>Fonthill, Wilts</i> .	William Bracker, once a week, days uncertain..	} White Lion, <i>St. Thomas-street</i> .
<i>Froome</i>	Robert Todd, twice a week, days uncertain..	} Bell, <i>St. Thomas-street</i> .
<i>Glastonbury</i> ..	Joseph Williams, in Wed. out Thurfd.....	} White Lion, <i>St. Thomas-street</i> .
<i>Gillingham</i>	Austin Clavey, in Mond. and Frid. out Thurfd. & Sat.	} Ditto.

<i>Glocester</i>	John Ashmore, in Wed. out Thurfd.....	White Lion, <i>St. Thomas-street.</i>
—	Daniel Ballard, in Tuefd. and Thurfd. even. out Wed. and Frid. morn. .	George, <i>Castle-street.</i>
<i>Hazleborough</i> ..	Robert Tytherleigh, in Tuefd. out Wed.	White Lion. <i>St. Thomas-street.</i>
<i>Hindon</i>	William Bracher, once a week, day uncertain. . .	Ditto.
<i>Henstridge</i>	William Hicks, in Tuefd. out Wed.....	Ditto.
<i>Hereford</i>	Daniel Ballard, in Tuefd. and Thurfd. out Wed. and Frid.....	George, <i>Castle-street.</i>
<i>Kingfwood</i>	Thomas Rugg, in and out Tuefd. and Frid.....	Ditto.
<i>Langford,</i> <i>Somerfet.</i>	William Scull, in and out Wed. and Sat.	Queen's Head, <i>Redcliff-Street.</i>
—	John Cross, in and out Wed. and Sat.....	Red Lion, <i>Redcliff-Street.</i>
<i>Langford,</i> <i>Devon.</i>	John Hewin, in and out every Thurfd.....	Ditto.
<i>Laycock</i>	John Baker, days uncertain.....	Horse-shoe and Talbot, <i>West-str.</i>
—	Isaac Fennel, in and out Wed.....	White Lion <i>St. Thomas-street.</i>
<i>Lineham, Wilts</i>	Thomas Fry, in and out Thurfd.	Greyhound <i>Broad-mead.</i>
<i>London</i>	William James, Flying Waggons, out Wed. and Sat. noon, in Wed. and Sat. morn.—Slow Waggon, in and out every day.....	Warehouse, <i>Old-market.</i>
—	Walter Wiltshire, Flying Waggons, out Wed. & Sat. noon,—Slow Waggon, out Mond. Tuefd. Thurfd. and Frid. noon. in Sat. Mond. Tuefd. Wed. morning.	Warehouse, <i>Peter-street.</i>

<i>Leicester-shire,</i> and <i>Lincolnshire,</i> all parts of	} Thomas Bown, in Sat. out } Mond..... }	George, <i>Castle-street.</i>
<i>Marlborough..</i>	James Porter, in Tuefd. } out Wed. and other } days uncertain. }	Lamb, <i>West-street.</i>
<i>Martock</i>	Joseph Williams, in Wed. } out Thurfd..... }	White Lion. <i>St. Thomas-street.</i>
—	Robert Tytherleigh, in } Tuefd. out Wed..... }	Ditto
<i>Melksham.....</i>	William Fisher, in and out } Wed. and Sat..... }	Bell, <i>St. Thomas-street.</i>
<i>Newbury.....</i>	James Porter, in Tuefd. out } Wed. and other days un- } certain	Lamb, <i>West-street.</i>
<i>Newley, Glo- } cestershire, }</i>	Edward Millward, in } Tuefd. and Frid. out } Wed. and Sat. }	Greyhound, <i>Broad-mead.</i>
<i>North Nibley..</i>	Thomas Rugg, in and out } Tuefd. and Frid..... }	George, <i>Castle-street.</i>
<i>Northampton- } shire & Not- } tinghamshire } all parts of. }</i>	T. Bown, in Sat. out Mond.	Ditto.
<i>Oxford, all } parts of the } County. }</i>	Robert Brown, in Wed. } out Thurfd. }	Lamb, <i>West-street.</i>
<i>Paulton, } Somerset. }</i>	James Gregory, in and out } Mond. and Frid..... }	White Lion. <i>St. Thomas-street.</i>
<i>Pensford</i>	Moses Carpenter, in and } out Tuefd. and Wed.- }	Ditto.
<i>Pickwick</i>	Isaac Fennel, in and out } Wed. }	Ditto.
<i>Plymouth</i>	James Parsons, in Tuefd. } out Wed..... }	Bell, <i>St. Thomas-street.</i>
—	John Fry, in Wed. out } Thurfd. }	Swan, <i>Maryport-street.</i>
—	William James, in Wed, } and Sat. morn. out Wed. } and Sund. even. }	Warehouse, <i>Old-market.</i>
		<i>Radstock</i>

<i>Radstock</i>	John Cottle, days uncertain	} Saracen's Head, Temple-gate.
<i>Road</i>	Robert Tadd, twice a week days uncertain.	
<i>Rutland</i>	Thomas Bown, in Sat. out Mond.	} Thomas-street. George, Castle-street.
<i>Sherborne</i>	William Hart, in Tuefd. out Wed.	
<i>Shaftsbury & Stoke-lane</i> }	Austin Clavey, in Mond. and Frid. out Tuefd. & Sat.	} St. Thomas-street. White Lion, St. Thomas-street.
<i>Sherstone</i>	Edward Alexander, in and out Tuefd. and Frid. . .	
<i>Shepton-Mallet</i>	Jacob Collins, in Frid. out Sat.	} White Lion, St. Thomas-street.
<i>Sodbury</i>	Josiah Higgs, in and out Wed. and Sat.	
<i>Somerton and South-Petherton</i> }	Joseph Williams, in Wed. out Thurfd. . .	} White Lion, St. Thomas-street.
—————	Robert Tytherleigh, in Tuefd. out Wed.	
<i>Stalbridge & Sturminster</i> }	William Hicks, in Tuefd. out Wed.	} Ditto.
<i>Sutton, Wilts.</i> . .	Thomas Fry, in and out Thurfd.	
<i>Taunton</i>	Thomas Webber, in Tuefd. out Wed.	} Red Lion, Redcliff-street.
—————	James Parsons, in Tuefd. out Wed.	
—————	William James, in Wed. and Sat. morn. out Wed and Sund. even.	} Warehouse, Old Market.
<i>Tetbury</i>	William Frost, in Wed. out Thurfd.	
—————	James Hill, in Tuefd. out Wed. ——— ———	} Greyhound, Broad-mead.
<i>Thornbury</i>	James Taylor, in and out Tuefd. and Frid. ———	

<i>Tisbury</i>	William Bracker, in and out every week, Day uncertain.....	White Lion, <i>Thomas-street.</i>
<i>Tewksbury</i>	John Ashmore, in Wed. out Thursd.....	Ditto.
<i>Tiverton</i>	John Fry, in Wed. out Thursd.	Swan, <i>Maryport-street.</i>
<i>Trowbridge</i> ..	Robert Tadd, twice a week, days uncertain..	Bell, <i>Thomas-street.</i>
—————	John Parsons, in and out Tuesd. Thursd. and Sat.	White Lion, <i>Thomas-street.</i>
—————	John Veal, in Frid. out Sat.	Ditto.
<i>Winchcomb</i>	William Hemmings, days uncertain.....	Angel, <i>Redcliff Pit.</i>
<i>Wickwar, Wotton-under-edge</i> }	Thomas Rugg, in and out, Tues. and Frid..	George, <i>Castle-street.</i>
—————	John Rugg, days uncertain	Greyhound, <i>Broad-mead.</i>
<i>Wivelscomb</i>	John Rugg, in and out every Thursd.	Red Lion, <i>Redcliff-street.</i>
<i>Wells</i>	Mark Spicer, in Mond. and Thursd. out Tuesd. and Frid.....	White Lion, <i>Thomas-street.</i>
—————	Jacob Collins, in Frid. out Sat.	Ditto.
<i>Wellington</i>	John Hewin, in and out every Thursd.	Red Lion, <i>Redcliff-street.</i>
<i>Westbury, Wilts.</i>	Samuel House, in and out Tuesd. and Frid.....	White Lion, <i>Thomas-street.</i>
<i>Worcester</i>	John Ashmore, in Wed. out Thursd.	Ditto.
—————	Daniel Ballard, in Tuesd. and Thursd. out Wed. and Frid.....	George, <i>Castle-street.</i>
<i>Wotton-Basset</i>	Thomas Fry, in and out Thursd.....	Greyhound, <i>Broad-mead.</i>
<i>Wootton-under-edge</i> }	John Bennet, in Tuesd. and Frid, out Wed. and Sat.....	Ditto.

Wroughton

<i>Wrington</i>	Robert Newton, in and out Mond. Wed. and Sat.	} —————
<i>Weymouth</i>	William Hart, in Tuefd. out Wed.	
<i>Warwickshire</i> }	Thomas Bowen, in Sat. out Mond.	} Bell, Thomas-street. George, Castle-street.
all parts of }	John King, in Tuefd. out Wed.	
<i>Yeovil</i>	Thomas Bown, in Sat. out Mond.	} Red Lion, Redcliff-street. George, Castle-street.
<i>Yorkshire</i> .. }		
all parts of }		

Trading and Coasting VESSELS, &c. to and from BRISTOL.

IRISH TRADERS.—Constant.

<i>Cork</i> ,	Concord, How. Juno, White, Mary Yatch, Maybury. Two Friends, Donegan, Cranes, No. 1 & 2, Quay. Elizabeth, Wareham. Hero Packet, Hawks. Passengers from Pill constantly.
<i>Dublin</i> ,	Bristol, Jones. Draper, Tripe. Duke of York, Thomas. Warren, Hodgson.—Draw- Bridge, Quay.
<i>Waterford</i> ,	Trimmer, Lewis. Friends, Redman. — Dial- Slip, Quay.

CONSTANT COASTERS.

<i>Aberthaw</i> ,	Barry-Castle, Bifs.—Three Cups, Back.
<i>Barnstable</i> ,	Active, Leworthy. Barnstable Slip. Diligence, Tucker. Drawbridge. Dispatch, Brooks. Lively, Blake. Champion of Wales, and Cornish Mount, on the Quay.
<i>Biddeford</i> ,	Dispatch, Watkins. Anne, White. Polly, Heay, Champion of Wales, and Cornish Mount, on the Quay.
<i>Boscastle</i> ,	Elizabeth, Bond. Barnstable Slip.
<i>Bude</i> ,	Fortune, Moyse. Barnstable Slip.

Cardigan,

- Cardigan, Hopewell, Rees. Speedwell, Davis. Three Brothers, Richards. Cranes, No. 1 & 2, Quay.
- Cardiff, Venus, Ford. Market Houses, Back.
- Caermarthen, Caermarthen Packet, Philips. Constant Trader, Shepherd. Market Houses, Back. Hazard, Allen. Rodney, Davis. Speedwell, Thomas. Three Cups and Cross Keys, on the Back.
- Coombe, Swallow, Harding. Dial Slip, Quay.
- Dartmouth Betfy, Arno. Two Brothers, Chiswell. Dial & Exeter, Slip and Cornish Mount, Quay.
- Falmouth & Catherine, Hall. Drawbridge. Industry, Truro, Quick. Cornish Mount. Speedwell, Dennis. Success, Saunders. Rose and Crown, on the Quay.
- Fowey, Fowey, Matthews. Rose and Crown, on the Quay.
- Greenock, Polly, M'Iver. Drawbridge, Cornish Mount, or Rose and Crown, Quay.
- Hartland, Recovery, Saunders. Barnstable Slip, Quay.
- Haverfordwest Betfy, Crunn. Market Houses.
- & Milford, Milford, Francis, Prince of Wales, Back.
- Lancaster, Hannah, Moss. Nancy, Jenkins. Gen. Blake-ny, Quay.
- Liverpool, Bristol, Prust. Cranes, No. 1 & 2. Liver- pool, Jose. Mayflower, Heale. Duke of Cornwall.
- London, Chard, Honeywell. Cranes, No. 3 & 4. Daniel, Powell. John and Elizabeth, Kneal. Af- sembly Coffee-House. Mervin, German. Par- tridge, Farquharson. Pollard, Burrowdale. The Shakespear, Quay.
- Minehead, Unity, Atwell. Swansea Slip.
- Neath, Neath Trader, Welch. Swansea Slip.
- Newton, Speedy, Lewis. Cardiff Ladder.
- Padstow, John and Mary, Vivian. Dial Slip, Quay. Patsey, Peters. Cornish Mount.
- Pembroke, Syren, Pillman. Barnstable Slip.
- Penzance, } Betfy, Foster. Liberty, Barnwell. Star-Castle,
& Scilly, } Scilly,

- Scilly,* *Gibson. Barnstable Slip and Cornish Mount,*
on the *Quay.*
- Plymouth,* *Bristol Merchant, Cooper. Cranes, No. 1 & 2.*
Plymouth, Wallace. Duke of Cornwall. —
Unity, Smith. Gen. Blakeney, Quay.
- Porlock,* *Two Sisters, Perkins. Broad Slip.*
- Portsmouth,* *Cam's Delight, Morris. Cranes, No. 1 & 2.*
- Southampton,* *Elizabeth, Massey. Gen. Blakeney, Quay.*
- Swansea,* *Nancy, Nichols. Phoenix, Diamond. Swan-*
sea Trader, Thomas. Three Brothers, Ni-
chols. Swansea Slip, or Cross Keys, Back.
- St. Ives &* *Bristol Trader, Rowe. Friendship, Mitchell.*
Hyle, *Cranes, No. 1 & 2. John and Betty, Cun-*
dy. Nancy, Hambly. Sarah, Greenfall.
Thomas, Rogers. Champion of Wales, and
Cornish Mount, Quay.
- Stroud,* *Stroud Galley, Lodge. Dial Slip, Quay:*
- Tenby.* *Blessing, Wickland. Tenby Ladder. Hope,*
Thomas. Prince of Wales. Tenby Packet,
Griffiths. Thomas, M'Donald. Three Cups,
on the *Back.*
- Watchet,* *Endeavour, Wheddon. Friends Increase, Jen-*
kins. Market Houses. Sociable Friends,
Holt. Prosper, Jenkins. Three Cups, Back.


SEVERN TROWS. Every SPRING.

- Berkeley,* *William and Sufannah, Dowel. Bell, on the*
Back.
- Bewdly,* } *Hopewell, Steward. Success, Steward. Above*
Brosely and } *the Drawbridge. Aaron, Edwards. Mul-*
Stourport, } *berry Tree. Joseph, Mallard. Industry,*
Taylor. William, Taylor. Ship and Bull,
Quay.
- Bridgnorth,* *Britannia, Southall. Neptune, Beard. Ship,*
Christmas-street.
- Frampton,* *Friendship, Hopkins. Head of the Quay.*
- Glocester,* *Betty, Wakefield. John, Wakefield. Good*
Friends, Jones. Jane, Jones. Head of the
Quay.

- Newnham*, Friendship, *Adams*. Head of the Quay.
Shrewsbury, Betty, *Burk*. George, *Rogers*. Head of the Quay.
Tewksbury, Edward, *Jones*. Hopewell, *Jones*. Warwick, *Hopkins*. Head of the Quay.
Upton, Charlotte, *Rickets*. Kitty, *Rickets*. Michael, *Oakley*. Above the Drawbridge.
Molly, *Pomphrey*. Head of the Quay.
Worcester, Sisters, *Pearce*. Endeavour, *Powell*. Molly, *Pugh*. Thomas, *Pugh*. Head of the Quay.
Worcester & Stourport, } Ark, *Gower*. Boulton, *Gower*. Neptune, *Beard*. Prosper, *Radford*. Success, *Radford*. John, *Radford*. Dolphin, *Oakley*. Olive, *Oakley*. Swallow, *Oakley*. Endeavour, *Gardner*. Head of the Quay
Abby Tintern & Brockwar, The Abby, *Pritchard*. Antelope, *Morris*. George and Elizabeth, *Gething*. Market-Houses. — Hopewell, *Pritchard*. On the Back.
Hereford, The Hereford, *Syner*. John and Elizabeth, *Syner*. The Bell, or Coach and Horses.
Landogar, Industry, *Madley*. Five Brothers, *Hughes*. Thomas and Elizabeth, *Williams*. The Bell, or Coach and Horses.
Monmouth, The Monmouth, *Dibdin*. Endeavour, *Brown*. The Bell, or Coach and Horses.
Rofs & Wilton, Wilton, *Lewis*. The Bell, or Coach & Horses.

MARKET BOATS, every TUESDAY:

- Caerleon*, The Caerleon, *Greenough*. Bridgwater Slip.
Chepstow, The Chepstow, *Francis*. Three Cups, or Prince of Wales, Back.
Newport. Moderator, *Jones*. Tredegar, *Walters*. Bridgwater Slip, Three Cups or Prince of Wales, Back.
St. Pierre, The St. Pierre, *Watkins*. Back.

 Barges for Conveyance of Goods to and from Bath, twice a Week constantly. Market Houses, on the Back, Bath Barge and Queen's Head, Queen-street.

For

For SWANSEA and MINEHEAD.

The PRINCESS ROYAL Yatch sails twice a Week from *Lamplighter's-Hall*. Cabin Passengers 10s. 6d. others 3s. 6d. Agree at the *Buff Tavern, Corn-street*. Luggage Half-penny a Pound, small Parcels 6d. each.

HOLIDAYS observed at the CUSTOM-HOUSE, BRISTOL.

January 1, 6, 18, 25, 30.	July 25.
February 2, 24.	August 1, 12, 24.
March 25.	September 21, 22, 29.
April 23, 25.	October 18, 25, 26, 28.
May 1, 19, 29.	November 1, 4, 5, 30.
June 4, 11, 24, 29,	December 21, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Besides which, the under-mentioned HOLIDAYS are kept on the Days they respectively happen.

Asf Wednesday — Good Friday — Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Easter Week — Holy Thursday — Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Whitsun Week.

Regulation of the POSTS at BRISTOL.

LONDON, &c. Mail Coach. Rummer Tavern.

Goes out—Every afternoon (except Saturday) at 4 o'clock.

Arrives—Every morning, (except Monday) about noon.

☞ This Coach takes the BATH Mail: a Post likewise goes out to BATH every morning at 7, and arrives about 9 or 10 in the evening.

EXETER, &c. Post-Office, *Westward*,

Goes out—Every morning between 9 and 10,

Arrives—Every evening between 5 and 7.

BIRMINGHAM, &c. Mail Coach. Rummer Tavern,
Northward.

Goes out—Every evening at 7.

Arrives—Every morning between 7 and 9.

PORTSMOUTH, CHICHESTER, SALISBURY, &c.
Mail Coach. Bush Tavern. *Southward.*

Goes out—Every morning at 7.

Arrives—Every evening between 9 and 11.


OXFORD, CIRENCESTER, &c. Mail Coach. Bush
Tavern.

Goes out—Every morning at 8.

Arrives—Every evening about 6 or 7.

MILFORD HAVEN and SOUTH WALES, Mail
Coach, Rummer Tavern.

Goes out and Arrives every day about noon.

 The Mail and Passengers belonging to this Coach, cross the *New Passage* in boats constructed for the purpose, and proceed through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, &c.

The IRISH MAIL (conveyed by this Coach) is made up every day, except Monday, the *Packet-boats* crossing from *Milford Haven* to *Waterford*; and Letters from the adjacent parts of IRELAND may be expected to arrive every day, about noon, except Monday.

The *Dublin* Packets cross from *Holyhead*.

Foreign Letters dispatched from Bristol twice a week, or oftener.

Letters from all Parts, may be put into the Post-Office at any time, but should be delivered at least half an hour before the Mail is made up.

DIRECTIONS

DIRECTIONS *for TRAVELLERS &c. when
to pass the SEVERN between ENGLAND and
WALES.*

At Auft (or the Old Passage) it is about two miles over to Beachley, in the parish of Tidenham, Gloucestershire. This is the direct way to Newent, Newnham, and all the Forest of Dean, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and the upper part of Monmouthshire.

At the New Passage, it is about three miles over at high water to Port Skewith, near St. Pierre in Monmouthshire. This is the direct way to Cardiff, Caerleon, Pontypool, and most part of South Wales.

As the crossing at either of the above Passages depends on the Winds, it is necessary to observe, that they distinguish but two Winds for passing, viz. Winds below, and Winds above.

Winds below, are when it blows up the river Southerly or Westerly. With these you may pass during the ebb or going out of the tide, which is seven hours.

Winds above, are when it blows down the river North-erly or Easterly: with these there is five hours passing, on the flood or coming in of the tide. When the Wind is S. E. or N. W. it is directly across the river, therefore you must be at the Passage where you intend to cross, an hour before high water, as they can only go over then, and that but once, there being no passage during the flood or ebb.

By finding the Moon's age in the following table, you may know at what hours to pass every day in the year:

Time

Time of passing Wind above. Moon's age.				Time of passing Wind below. Moon's age.			
Days.	H. M.	H. M.		Days.	H. M.	H. M.	
1 or 16 from 2		to 7		1 or 16 from 7		to 2	
2..17	2 48..	7 48		2..17	7 48..	2 48	
3..18	3 36..	8 36		3..18	8 36..	3 36	
4..19	4 24..	9 24		4..19	9 24..	4 24	
5..20	5 12..	10 12		5..20	10 12..	5 12	
6..21	6	11 ..		6..21	11	6 ..	
7..22	6 48..	11 48		7..22	11 48..	6 48	
8..23	7 36..	12 36		8..23	12 36..	7 36	
9..24	8 24..	1 24		9..24	1 24..	8 24	
10..25	9 12..	2 12		10..25	2 12..	9 12	
11..26	10	3 ..		11..26	3	10 ..	
12..27	10 48..	3 48		12..27	3 48..	10 48	
13..28	11 56..	4 56		13..28	4 56..	11 56	
14..29	12 24..	5 24		14..29	5 24..	12 24	
15..30	1 12..	6 12		15..30	6 12..	1 12	

For example, if the Moon be one or sixteen Days old (which is the day of the change or full) the Wind above, you may pass from two to seven; Wind below from seven to two. If the Moon be eight or twenty-three days old, the Wind above, you may pass from 36 minutes after seven to 36 minutes after twelve. Wind below, from 36 minutes after twelve to 36 minutes after seven.

The difference of passing at Aust and the New Passage, varies about an hour; Tide coming in, Wind above, New Passage is an hour sooner than Aust; Tide going out Wind below, Aust is an hour sooner than New.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

A four wheel carriage 10s. two wheel ditto 5s. Man and Horse 1s. Horse alone 8d. Foot Passenger 6d. Cattle per head 6d. Sheep or Pigs per score 2s. 6d.

N. B. A small boat hired on purpose to cross over is 5s. exclusive of passage.

NEWS-

NEWS-PAPERS *published in* BRISTOL.

WEDNESDAY Evening.

The *Bristol Gazette*, and Public Advertiser; printed by
William Pine, Wine-Street.

SATURDAYS.

According to Priority of Establishment.

Sarah Farley's Bristol Journal; printed by William Routh,
Bridge-Street.

Felix Farley's Bristol Journal; printed by Rudhall and Co.
Small-Street.

Bonner and Middleton's Bristol Journal; printed by Samuel
Bonner, Castle-Green.

F I N I S.

